

NIMBUS-7 ERB Delmat Operators Guide and Maintenance Manual

Lanning M. Penn
Philip E. Ardanuy

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**Lanning M. Penn
Philip E. Ardanuy**

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration
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**Prepared By:
Research and Data Systems, Inc.
10300 Greenbelt Road
Lanham, Maryland 20706
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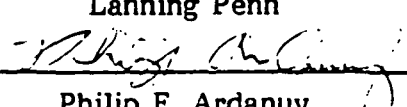
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Prepared For
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND 20771

Prepared By



Lanning Penn



Philip E. Ardanuy

Approved By:



John Kogut

RESEARCH AND DATA SYSTEMS, CORP.
10300 GREENBELT ROAD
LANHAM MARYLAND 20706

Under

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References used in formulating this work will be found on pages 57 and 58.

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE OPERATOR'S GUIDE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

This guide has been written to fulfill the following objectives:

- a. To provide computer operation personnel with a description of the software and of the operational environment so that the software can be run.
- b. To provide the maintenance programmer with the information necessary to understand the programs, their operating environment, and their maintenance procedures.

1.2 Method of Calibration Adjustment

Calibration adjustment of the ERB WFOV total channel (channel 12), filtered channel shortwave (channel 13), and near-infrared (channel 14) radiometers is accomplished through the application of several offset terms and a sensitivity change. The DELMAT tape contains offsets describing the sensors' responses to internal thermal gradients (termed the "midnight offset" because of the zero bias at night) and to infrared absorption and warming and subsequent re-radiation by the multiple filter domes (termed longwave heating). Also included are offsets removing the sensor's responses to stray and in-field solar insolation. The Calibration Adjustment Table, or CAT, contains global calibration adjustment slopes which vary by half-month. Additional empirically determined offsets are also provided.

1.2.1 DELMAT

The DELMAT tape contains one data month's worth of calibration adjustments for the correction of the total and filtered channel irradiances. The data month begins on the first data day of the calendar month and extends beyond the end of the calendar month to the last data day of the last ERB 6-day cycle begun in that month. Thus, up to 5 days of the next calendar month may be included. The Tape Specifications Document (Reference 1.2.21) describes the tape in detail. It is sufficient to say here that there is one physical file per data day. Each data day is as defined on the respective MAT: Data begins with the first orbit (started at the descending node) of the day (started at 00:00:00 GMT) and

ends with the completion of the last orbit (ended at the descending node) of the day (ended at 23:59:59). Neglecting data gaps, more or less than 24 hours of data will exist in the day due to the 104 minute orbital period of the Nimbus-7 spacecraft.

The DELMAT is designed to complement, rather than replace, the MAT. Therefore, an extensive amount of data, not pertinent to the calibration adjustment problem, does not exist on the DELMAT, though it is available on the MAT. What is retained, however, is a set of record identifiers and time tags, enabling the matching of a DELMAT record to the corresponding MAT record. Once a match has been made, instrument status words are checked, as well as the data quality loss interval flags and general data quality (the DELMAT contains a summary status word) and the appropriate parameters extracted from each tape. The DELMAT calibration adjustments are additive. Where questionable data is encountered, the DELMAT software employs interpolation algorithms (spline fit for small gaps, trend-matched zonal averages for large gaps) to replace the data.

Although Channel 12 is normally used as the operational total channel, provision exists in the software to use channel 11 (see section 3.1e). A low-pass, 3-point (0.25, 0.50, 0.25) filter is also employed to identically remove an inherent every-other-observation oscillation in the data. To the user of the irradiances there exist three options within the DELMAT record; the use of the uncorrected irradiances, the use of the uncorrected irradiances with the calibration adjustments added, or the use of the corrected irradiances.

Three versions of DELMAT tapes produced by three corresponding versions of DELMAT software currently exist. Version 1.0 produced by the corresponding version of DELMAT software was used to process data from May, 1980 through October, 1981. Version 2.0 software was used to process data from November, 1981 through October, 1983. Version 3.0 software, used to process data after October, 1983, is being used to reproduce DELMAT's for the prior time period. This manual reflects the most recent changes to the version 3.0 software.

1.2.2 CAT

The Calibration Adjustment Table (CAT), contains empirically determined slopes and offsets to be applied to each WFOV channel. For channel 12 this involves an offset (required by revised estimates of the configuration factor of the channel) of 12.6 W/m^{-2} , a baffle enhancement factor of 0.963, and a time-dependent slope (determined by solar pitch-maneuver calibrations). For channel 14 this also involves a time-dependent slope (determined by solar pitch-maneuver calibrations). For channel 13 this involves a slope which varies with modified

solar zenith angle *(to account for inhomogeneities in degradation) and day (to account for time-dependence). Bi-linear interpolation to the observation can be employed. An offset is also provided which varies as a function of time only. Comparisons against the total channel 12 over the entire globe were used for the determination of these calibration adjustments.

1.3 Summary of DELMAT Corrections

1.3.1 Midnight Offset

1.3.1.1 Description

The midnight offset correction is provided to remove the zero bias evident at night from each of the two filtered channels. A midnight point is defined for each orbit as that point in the orbit furthest from the sun (maximum solar zenith angle). At this point the calibrated signal is extracted from the shortwave and near-infrared radiometers. The former is corrected for longwave heating, and both for shortwave heating. In general, from 13 to 14 data points, (one per orbit), are obtained for each day. A cubic spline is fitted to these points and evaluated at every observation.

1.3.1.2 Assumptions

It is not assumed that the spacing of three shortwave-heating time constants between the sunblips and the midnight points renders the shortwave heating contamination of the midnight offsets negligible. A small constant bias correction is thus applied for the purpose of removing this weak contamination (0.9 W/m^2 for Channel 13, 1.5 W/m^2 for Channel 14). Information from adjoining days is not included in the spline fit for the day under consideration. A constant value of the midnight offset is applied prior to the first midnight point and after the last midnight point to avoid extrapolation. Estimates of longwave heating are removed from the channel 13 midnight values to yield an independent correction for zero bias. Because of the one-data-point per orbit curve fit, the smallest oscillation that can be represented has a period of two orbits; the primary correction is the removal of the ERB duty cycle.

* To make the solar zenith angle a unique descriptor of orbit position, it is multiplied with the sign of the rate-of-change of the solar zenith angle.

1.3.2 Longwave Heating

1.3.2.1 Description

The longwave heating offset correction is provided to remove the variable channel 13 sensor response to infrared radiation. A constant response correction has already been applied in the count-to-irradiance calibration equation. It has been shown that there is no significant "longwave leak" through the pair of Suprasil-W filter domes. Instead, the outer filter dome is subjected to a time-varying incident longwave radiance field, modulated primarily by the equator-to-pole terrestrial thermal gradient. This produces a temperature response in the dome with a corresponding change in the amount of emitted longwave radiation. Some of this radiation is absorbed by the inner filter dome, which changes temperature and radiates, in part, onto the exposed radiometer. Unless corrected for, this response is assumed to be due to incident shortwave radiation.

1.3.2.2 Assumptions

Laboratory studies on a prototype channel 13 radiometer, inflight studies on the N-6 ERB channel 13, as well as 2 years of data on the N-7 ERB channel 13 all indicate that the double-dome longwave heating response is well represented by a single point convolution of impulse response and longwave forcing. Based on empirical studies, a time constant, or phase lag, of 21 major frames (approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes) is used along with a sensitivity of 4 percent. It is assumed that this longwave heating response, based on the first 2 data-years, does not change with time. The longwave heating response of channel 14, with 3 filter domes, is assumed to be negligible.

1.3.3 Shortwave Heating

A large body of studies have shown that a shortwave heating response is present in, at least, the filtered channel 13 and 14 irradiances. This is most evident following the sunset sunblip, where pseudo-exponential decay curves with time constants of 20 and 30 major frames respectively for channels 13 and 14 are observed. Through some geometric simplifications, the amount of shortwave forcing can be computed, allowing the determination of appropriate sensitivities. These are noted to generally increase and decrease for channels 13 and 14, respectively, with time as the channels degrade.

What is uncertain is in the transfer of this model from direct solar to terrestrial-reflected solar radiation. Because this effect proved impossible to properly replicate under laboratory conditions, this model was not implemented to describe terrestrial reflected shortwave heating response. In version 1.0 and 2.0,

the shortwave heating correction for both channel 13 and 14 is set to zero. In version 3.0, the direct solar correction is used, while the terrestrial-reflection correction is set to zero.

1.3.4 Clipping

In the version 3.0 DELMAT, two additional corrections are added, and they are jointly referred to as clipping corrections. The first involves the interpolation across, or "clipping" of, all sunblips. Using a tensioned spline interpolation, the measurements of channels 12, 13, and 14 are estimated for the region between solar zenith angles 99° and 121° . The difference between these interpolated values (with all other applicable corrections applied) and the original sunblip irradiance is stored for each channel as the clipping correction. In addition, after all applicable corrections are applied, all channel 13 and 14 irradiances at solar zenith angles greater than 121° are set to zero. The difference between these corrected irradiances and zero are also stored as clipping corrections.

The irradiances for Channels 12, 13 and 14 are contaminated by reflected solar radiation (stray light) in the solar zenith angle range $90-99^\circ$. Since observations in this area are used in the sunblip interpolation, they are reduced by a solar zenith angle dependent quantity to eliminate the contamination prior to sunblip clipping.

SECTION 2.0 APPLICATION

Description

2.1.1 PDELTA

This program is intended to read the Nimbus-7 ERB MAT's and generate as output the corresponding PDELTA tape files and a printed listing providing some quality control statistics for the data. It also updates a disk file for the appropriate calendar day to enable interfacing with the monthly merge software.

2.1.2 DELMAT

This program merges a month* of PDELTA files onto one tape with a generated header file and a trailing documentation file (TDF) which is a collection of all MAT headers/TDF's processed for that month.

2.1.3 Functions

2.1.3.1 PDELTA

Every run of the PDELTA preliminary calibration adjustment software can operate on from one to thirty-six MAT's. The run is controlled by the set of card images read in at the start of execution. These include a set of print option flags, the VOL/SER and date of the output PDELTA tape and the VOL/SER and expected sequence number of each input MAT. These are explained further in section 3.1.1 (Input).

Every run updates the monthly table file containing VOL/SER, date, and file information, which provides the interface between the DELMAT and PDELTA tapes (or between the PDELTA and DELMAT software). These are explained further in section 3.3 (Output).

After accessing the JCL and table files, the software then processes each input MAT in turn, creating a pair of output files (preliminary TDF and data) on the appropriate output PDELTA tape. After each successfully processed MAT, the monthly table file is updated. Any critical errors encountered in processing an individual MAT result in the termination in the processing of that MAT. The software then begins processing the next input MAT.

*A data-month is extended by five days to allow the completion of the final data cycle (6 days) begun in the calendar month.

For each input MAT of the run, the following functions are performed:

- a. Read a Nimbus-7 ERB MAT header file and create a preliminary TDF on the output PDELTA tape.
 1. Read each of two header records and compare them.
 2. Verify from header that input tape is a Nimbus-7 ERB MAT.
 3. Verify that the expected MAT has been mounted.
 4. Create the TDF record and write the preliminary TDF to the PDELTA tape.
- b. Position the MAT to file 2 and place all observations and ancillary data into core.
 1. Position the MAT to the beginning of file 2.
 2. Read in physical records of data.
 3. Locate appropriate logical records.
 4. Drop MAT filled records.
 5. Pull necessary data from input array.
 6. Compute modified time in seconds.
 7. Compute solar ephemeris.
 8. Compute solar zenith angle.
 9. Quality control the data for this major frame.
 10. Compute modified instrument status word.
 11. Place appropriate observation vector into core.
- c. Locate all data gaps and periods of anomalous instrument behavior and interpolate.
 1. Place dummy data before start and after end of data.
 2. Check time intervals between successive observations for missing data.
 3. Place dummy data into data gaps.
 4. Check status word for anomalous data.
 5. Store start and stop indices of each data gap/anomalous data region.
 6. Apply low-pass filter to irradiance data within valid data segments.
 7. Determine if data gaps can be filled - must not be near solar blip, at the start or stop of data, or too large.

8. If fillable, interpolate data across gap/anomalous data regions.
9. Interpolate irradiances.
10. interpolate right ascension.
11. Interpolate declination.
12. Interpolate solar zenith angle.
13. Update instrument status word.
- d. Find and apply midnight offsets to the filtered channel irradiances.
 1. Locate solar zenith angle maxima for preliminary midnight offsets.
 2. Locate corresponding longwave heating term.
 3. If both exist, e.g. no uncorrected data gaps, store data point for each orbit.
 4. Interpolate between successive midnight offset points to each data point.
 5. Subtract midnight offset term, less longwave heating effect, from the irradiances.
- e. Determine zonal average climatology.
 1. Determine the along track angle
 2. Average irradiances by bin for each orbit .
 - a) Produce bin averages orbit-by-orbit.
 - b) Average orbital bins together, neglecting individual non-zero bin populations.
- f. Compute composite persistence/zonal average.
 1. First use zonal averages.
 2. Only use persistence if zonal average method fails in one or more bins for this day due to insufficient valid data.
- g. Fill all large data gaps.
 1. Operate on each channel 13/14 data gap.
 - a) Compute/simulate the S/C ephemeris.
 - b) Compute the solar ephemeris
 - c) Compute the solar zenith angles.
 - d) Substitute the zonal average irradiances.
 - e) Update the instrument status word.

2. Operate on each channel 12 data gap.
 - a) Substitute the zonal average irradiances.
 - b) Update the instrument status word.
- h. Compute and apply the longwave heating corrections.
 1. Determine the location of the phase-shifted point.
 2. Compute the longwave radiation
 - a) Longwave radiation during night is computed from the channel 12 irradiances.
 - b) Longwave radiation during day is computed from the channel 12 and 13 irradiances.
 - c) Longwave radiation during twilight is interpolated from night and day boundaries.
 3. Determine the product of sensitivity and longwave radiation.
- i. Compute and apply shortwave heating corrections.
 1. Compute shortwave heating response.
 2. Compute and apply shortwave heating corrections.
- j. Compute clipping corrections.
 1. Set all nighttime channel 13 and 14 irradiances to zero.
 2. Interpolate across or "clip" sunblips, correcting for out-of-field response.
 3. Apply and record all clipping corrections.
- k. Compute and write to disk Global averages for CAT generation.
- L. Form output records and write to PDELTA tape.
 1. Rewind MAT.
 2. Read in physical records and position to each logical record.
 3. Check for orbital and daily summaries on MAT.
 4. Compare major frame start time to observation times.
 5. Throw out dummy data.
 6. Form PDELTA logical record which matches MAT physical record.
 7. Write PDELTA record to output tape.

2.1.3.2 DELMAT

The DELMAT software uses as input one or more PDELTA tapes and a Table File providing a directory of locations of PDELTA files for the calendar days to be processed. Input guidance supplied on disk controls the header generation and provides the location of the output tape.

The DELMAT software does not affect the ERB data. It only: repositions the data; provides a new header; stacks the months' data consecutively; and accumulates the individual TDF's, placing them at the end of the completed DELMAT tape.

2.2 Operation

The intergration of the PDELTA and DELMAT software into the overall ERB process is illustrated in Figure 1. Beginning with a month of ERB MAT tapes, two PDELTA tapes are produced. As a by-product of this process, calibration statistics and generated. The two PDELTA tapes are merged into one DELMAT tape using the DELMAT software. The DELMAT tape and the calibration statistics as well as the original MAT's are then used in ERB Level-2 processing, eg., SEFDTFIX and MATRIX. No security is required for this software.

2.3 Equipment

This software is designed to be used on the SCF IBM 3081 computer system.

2.4 Structure

The structure of the PDELTA software is illustrated in the subroutine flow chart (Figure 2). The structure of the DELMAT software is illustrated in Figure 3. The purpose of each subroutine is discussed below:

2.4.1 PDELTA

MAIN	The main driver of the program.
ANGLE	This routine computes the along-track angle (ATA) of the satellite, its ascending/descending status and places an observation into one of 720 bins based on the ATA.
BLOCK DATA	This is simply a storage location for data statements which may in the future be updated.
CHKISW	Given the observation corresponding to midnight it locates the observation 21 major frames before. If the instrument status word of either of these observations is non-zero, it hunts for neighboring major frames with a zero status word.

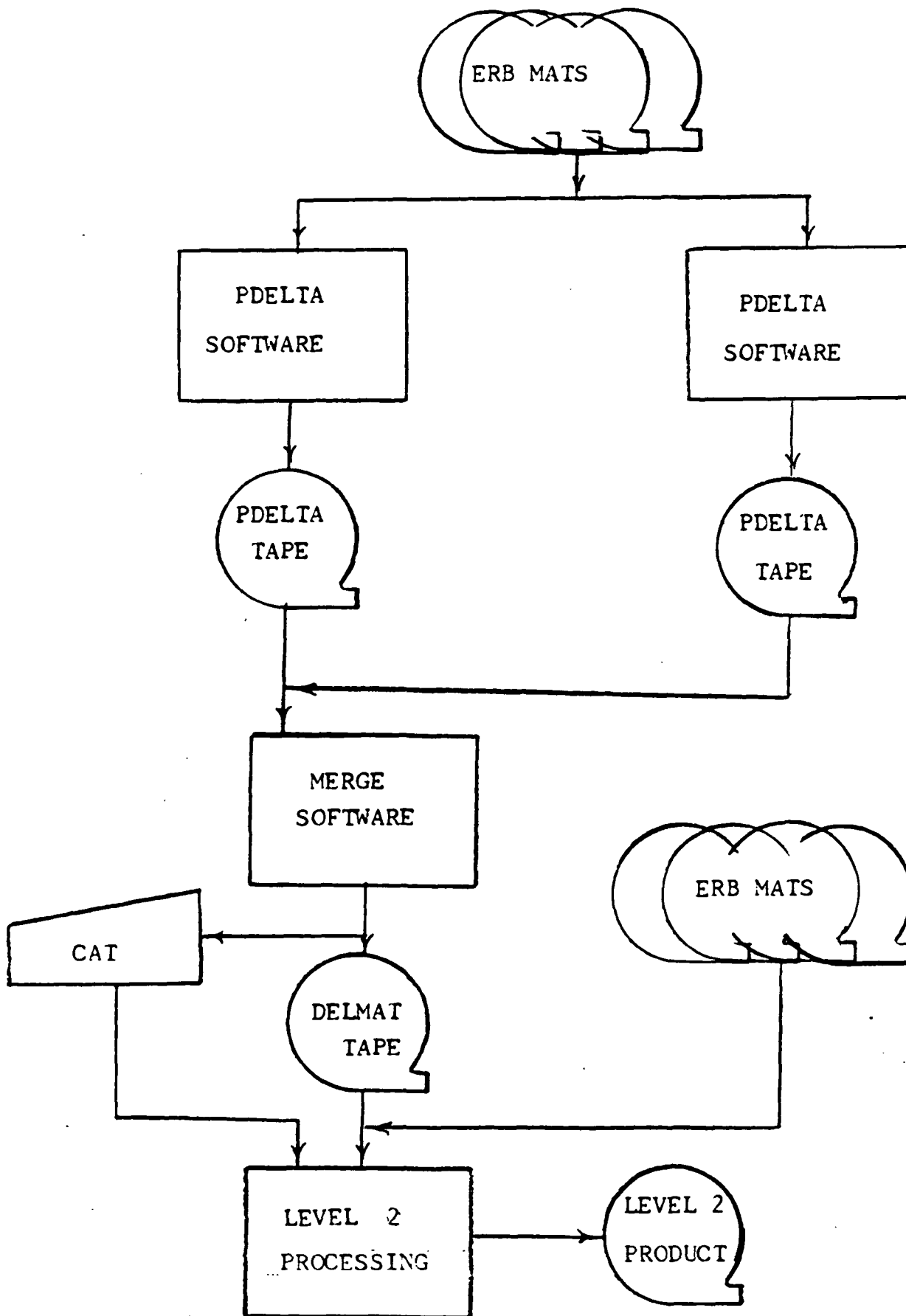


Figure 1 Schematic of PDELTA and DELMAT Software.

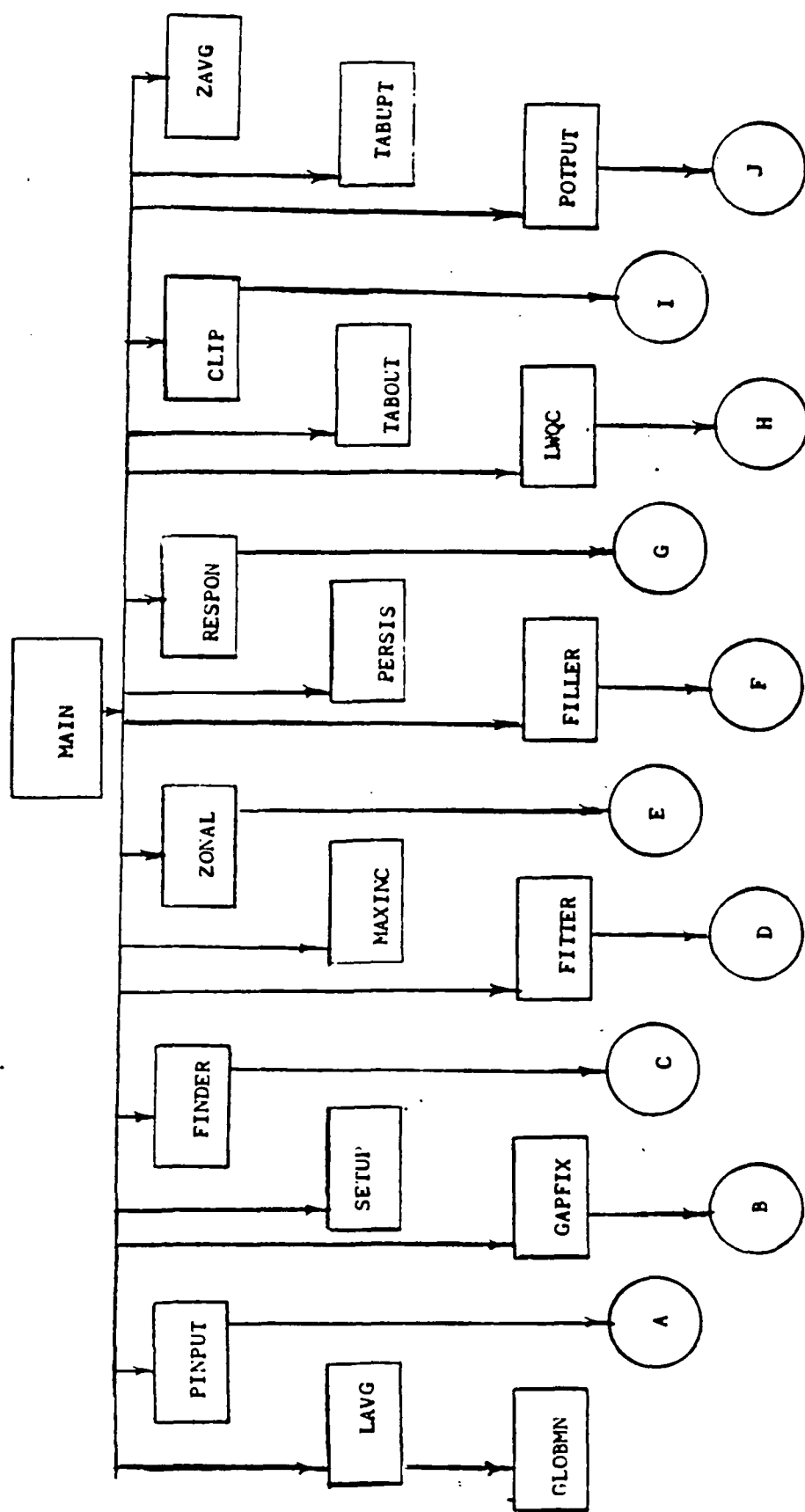


Figure 2 Schematic of FDELTA Software

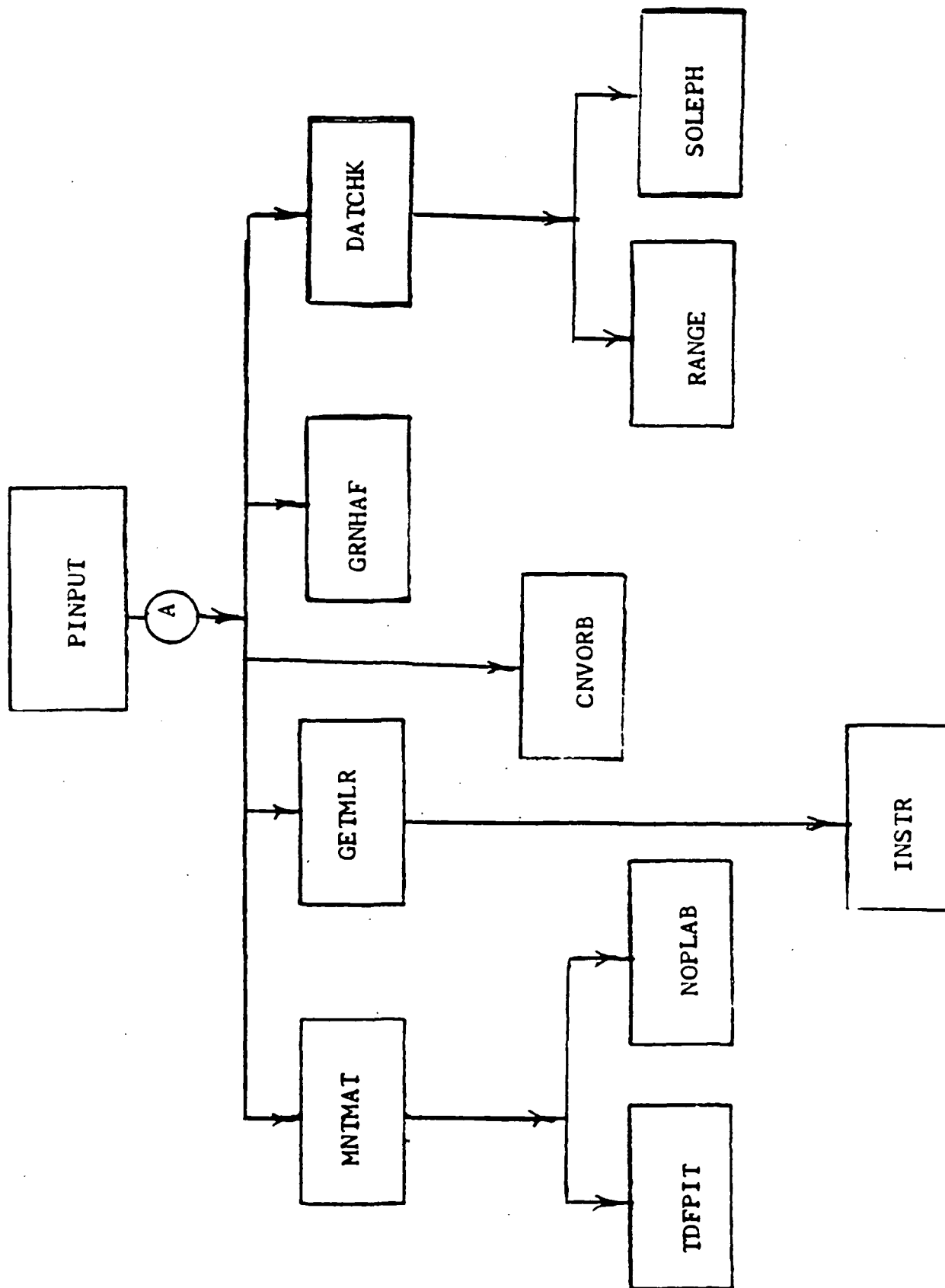


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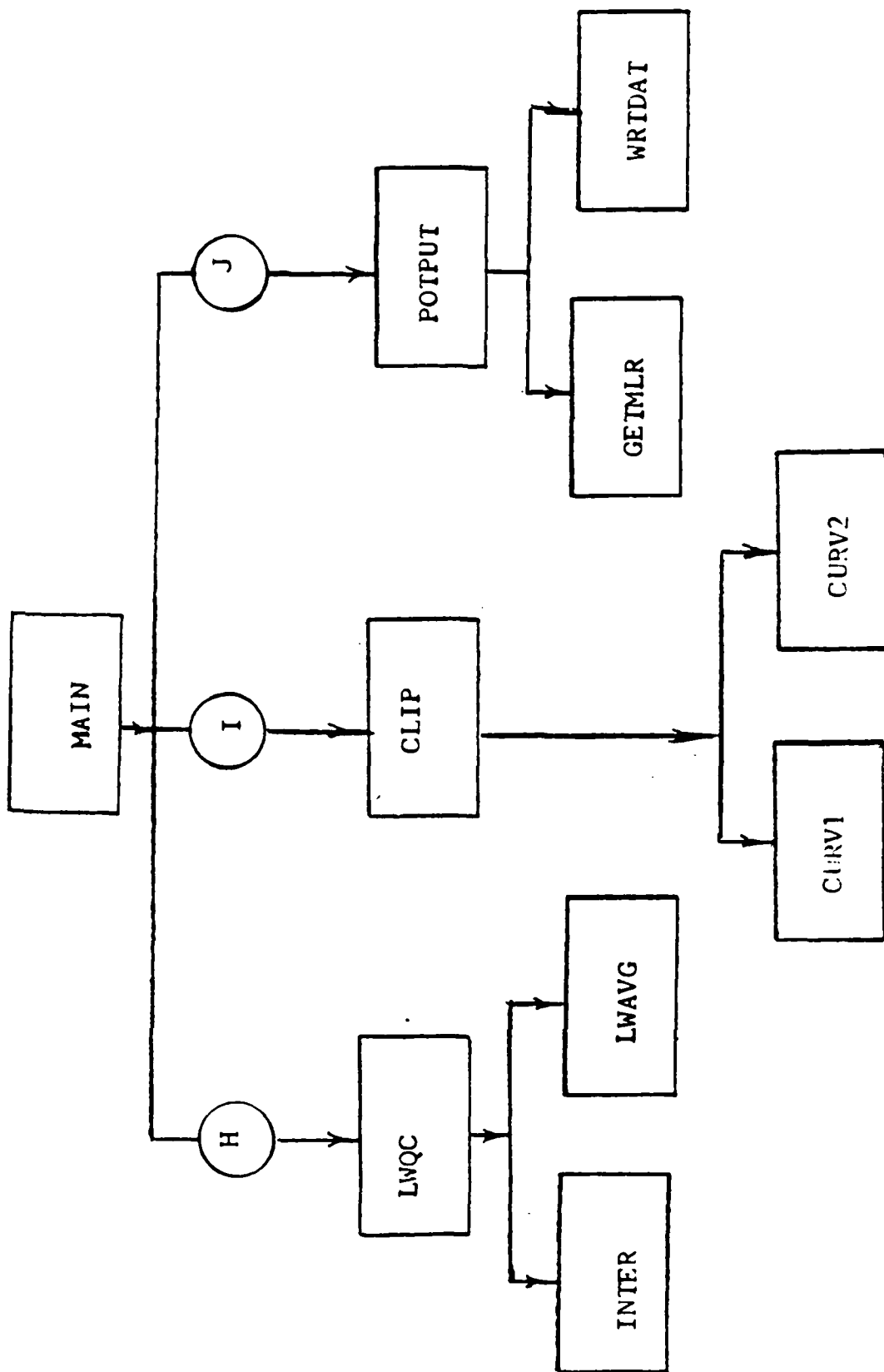
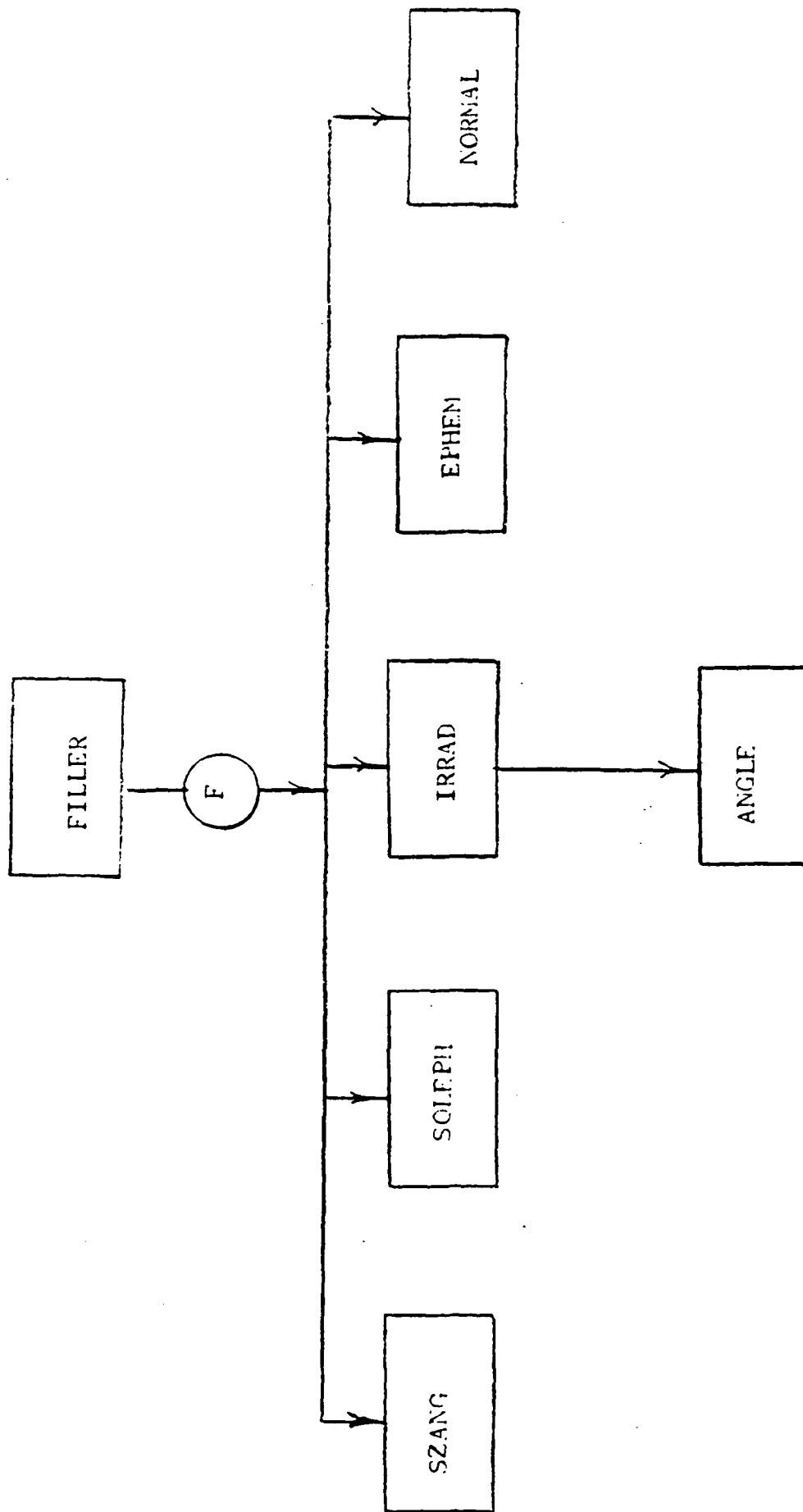


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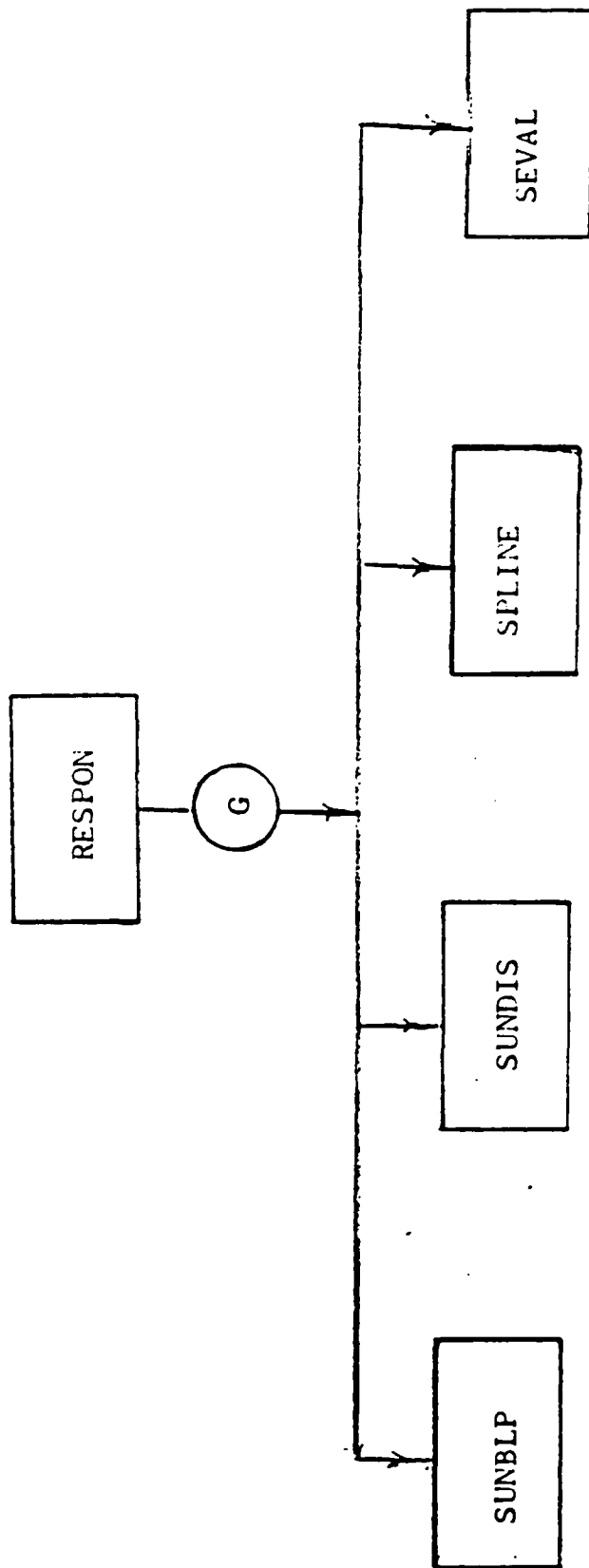


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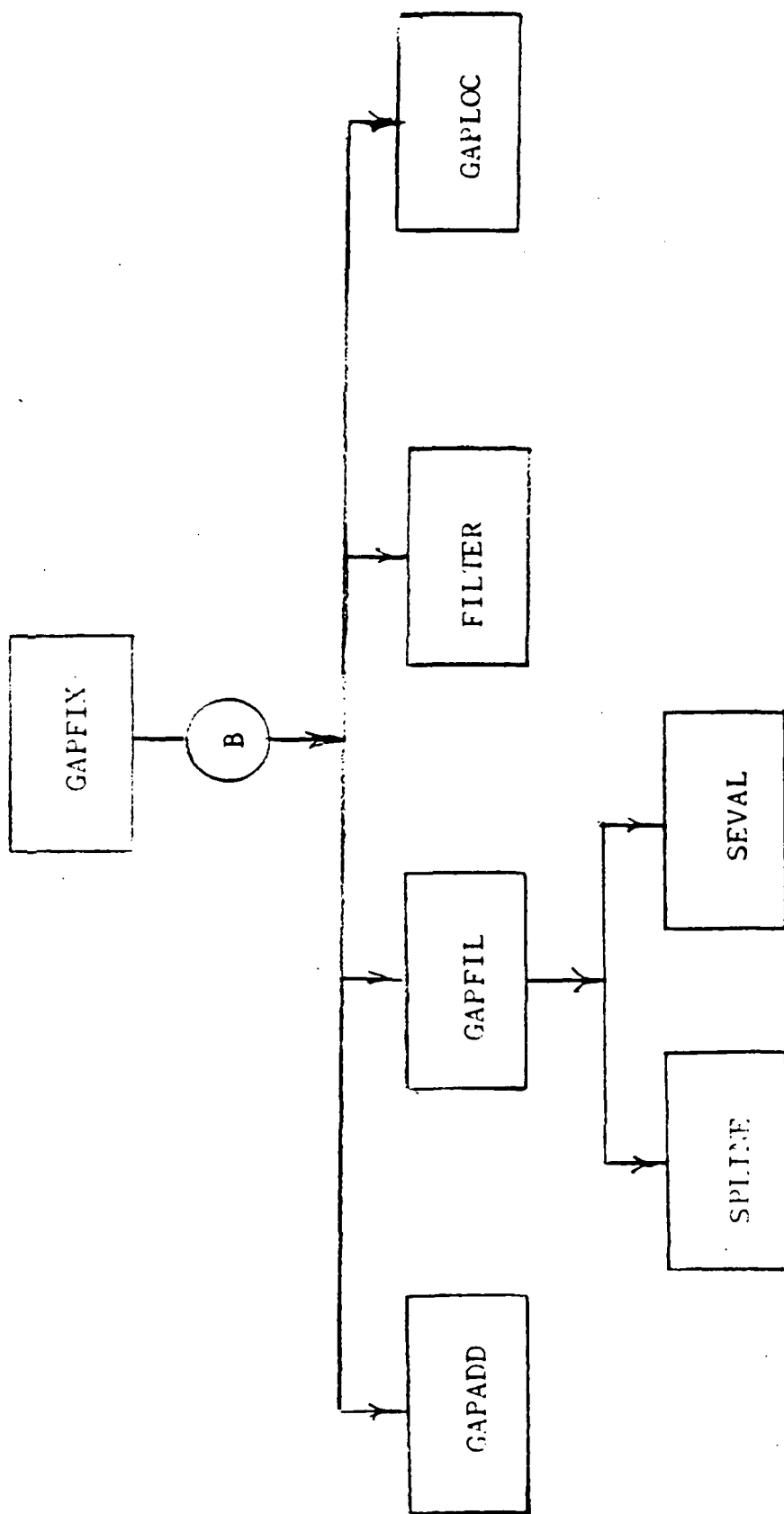


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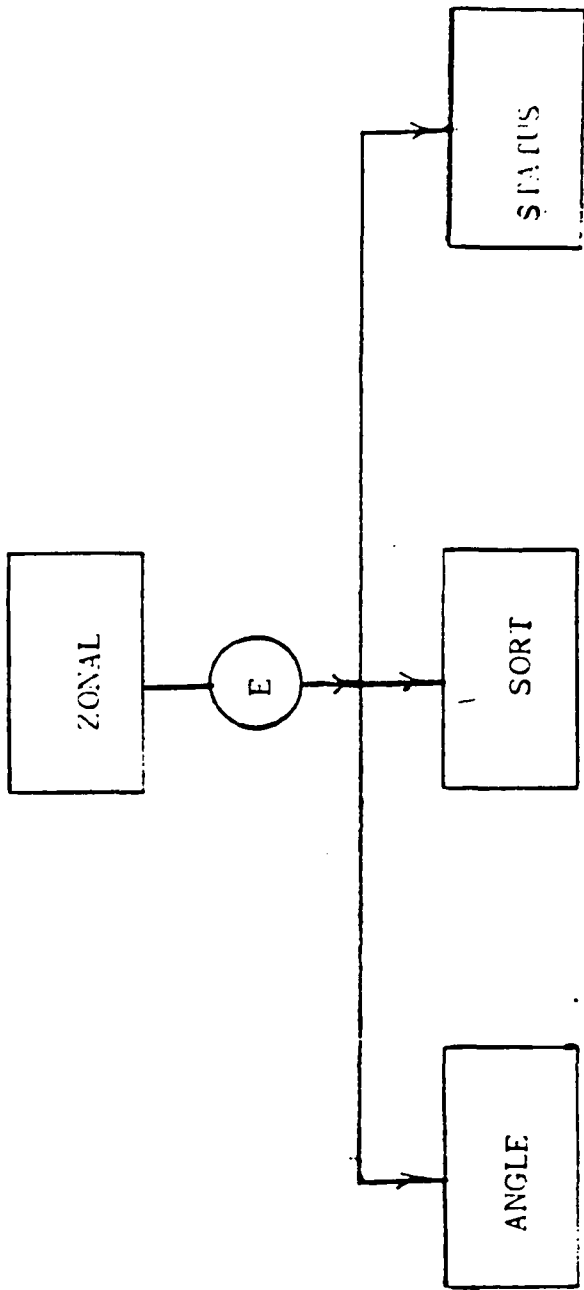


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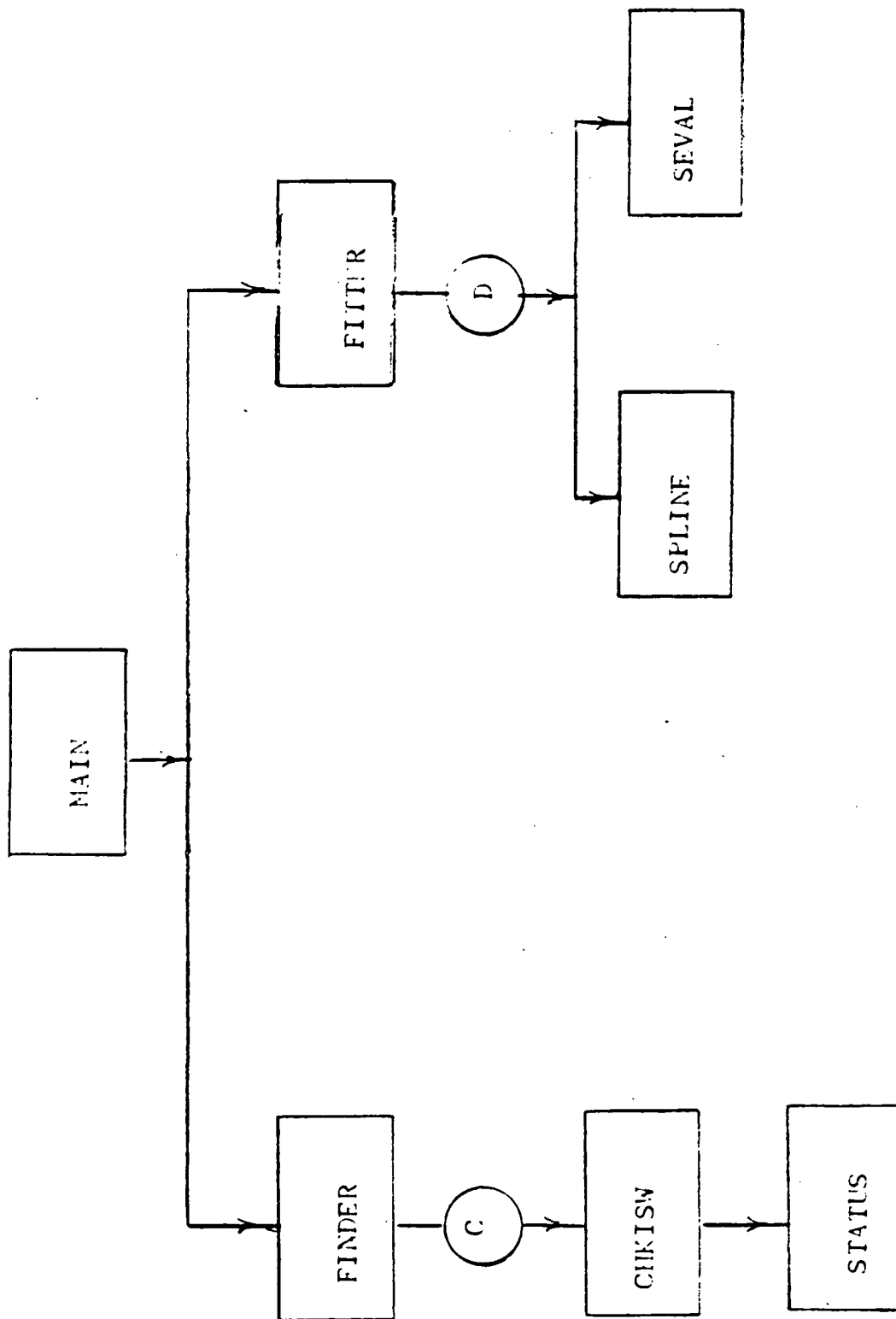


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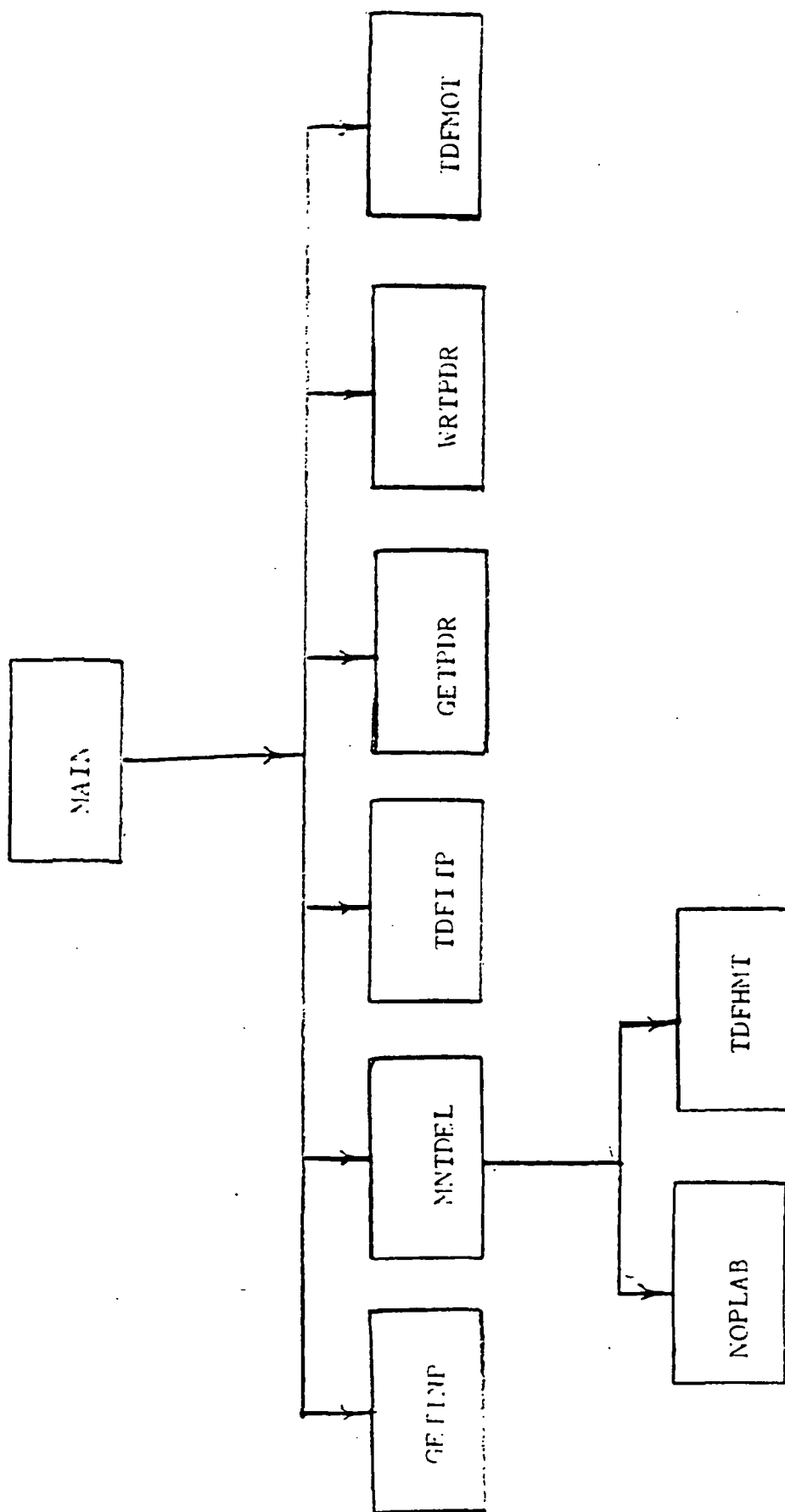


Figure 3 DELNAT Software Structure

CLIP	Sets nighttime channel 13 and 14 irradiances to zero and interpolates across sunblips
CNVORB	Converts all negative orbit numbers (after March 1985) to correct orbit numbers when I*2 overflow occurs.
CURV1	Computes a tensioned spline fit
CURV2	Applies the above spline to intermediate values.
DATCHK	Performs quality control checks on irradiances from each major frame of the day and assigns the appropriate instrument status word. It then computes satellite ephemeris data for the good observations.
EPHEM	Controls the filling of all large data gaps with spacecraft simulated ephemeris.
FILLER	Controls the filling of all large or otherwise unfilled data gaps by substitution of climatological data.
FILTER	Performs a low-pass filtering of one days WFOV irradiance data.
FINDER	Determines the set of midnight points (satellite SZA is a maximum) for a MAT day.
FITTER	Produces a cubic spline interpolation of the days midnight offset corrections and assigns a correction to each observation of the day.
GAPADD	Adds a specified number of simulated observations to the beginning and end of each MAT day. These observations are considered to be a data gap, and are filled accordingly.
GAPFIL	Fills small data gaps by interpolation.
GAPFIX	Controls overall processing of data gaps.
GAPLOC	Determines endpoints of data gaps for channel 12, 13, and 14 irradiances.
GETMLR	Reads a physical record from a MAT tape and copies its contents into an array.
GLOBMN	Computes area-weighted Global averages of DELMAT parameters for each day; and writes to disk.
GRNHAF	Computes the Greenwich hour angle given a date and time.

INSTR	Recomputes MAT instrument status word. After scanner failure, MAT contained contaminated instrument status words.
INTER	Performs a linear interpolation using the SZA to determine the replacement maximum or minimum longwave heating value that is appropriate should an "out-of-range" longwave heating observation be encountered on the DELMAT.
IRRAD	Uses zonally averaged irradiances to fill selected data gaps.
LAVG	Computes latitude-band averages of DELMAT parameters, used for QC.
LWAVG	Computes an appropriate maximum and minimum value for longwave heating for a given Julian day.
LWQC	Quality controls channel 13 longwave heating correction on those days when channel 12 data has been replaced by zonally averaged irradiances.
MAXINC	Finds the satellite inclination for the day.
MNTMAT	Mounts a MAT tape and verifies that it is the tape specified.
NOPLAB	Reads the NOPS standard header for each day's MAT and compares it to the information provided to ensure the proper MAT is being processed.
NORMAL	Normalizes mean zonal irradiances when these are used to fill data gaps. This accounts for the trend in the data bounding the gap.
PERSIS	Determines if any ATA bins of daily mean zonal irradiances contain an insufficient number of samples to be representative. If not this routine replaces those bins with persistence values (if available).
PINPUT	Controls selection and mounting of MAT tape. Obtains MAT records from tape and fills the main working array with the entire day's observations.
POTPUT	Matches MAT tape format to PDELTA format to ensure one-to-one correspondence between MAT and PDELTA records. Controls output of PDELTA records.

RANGE	Screens out anomalous irradiance observations which differ by a given amount from a linear fit among all observations in a major frame.
RESPON	Computes and applies the longwave heating correction (channel 13).
SETUP	Reads in job controlling input data and positions the output (PDELTA) tape.
SEVAL	Evaluates a cubic spline function for any given values.
SOLEPH	Calculates solar ephemeris data for a given day.
SORT	Sorts irradiances into ATA bins and produces daily averaged irradiances by bin for the day.
SPLINE	Produces the coefficients of a cubic spline fit among a given set of points.
STATUS	Breaks down the instrument status word into its constituent parts and determines whether a major frame has been filled for channel 12 or channels 13/14.
SUNBLP	Sets up the eight data knots of longwave irradiance prior to interpolation across a sunblip.
SUNDIS	Computes the Earth-Sun distance given the day and time.
SZANG	Controls the filling of all large data gaps with solar zenith angles.
TABOUT	Converts PDELTA table file data to EBCDIC and writes to disk.
TABUPT	Updates PDELTA tables file for each processed day.
TDFPIT	Extracts and accumulates MAT Tape Header and TDF file data.
WRTDAT	Creates PDELTA data records and writes them onto the PDELTA tape.
ZAVG	Computes solar zenith angle band averages of DELMAT parameters. Used for QC.
ZONAL	Computes zonal average irradiances for each MAT day as a function of ATA.

2.4.2 DELMAT

MAIN	Controls the merging of two or more PDELTA tape files into one DELMAT tape.
GETINP	Reads in data file and table file and sorts PDELTA files into chronological order.

BLOCK DATA	Contains data statements used throughout the DELMAT program, those most subject to change or update.
MNTDEL	Mounts the output DELMAT tape and controls the header creation.
NOPLAB	Creates a NOPS standard header for the DELMAT tape.
TDFHMT	Writes the NOPS header to the DELMAT tape.
GETPDR	Reads a physical record from a PDELTA tape.
WRTPDR	Accumulates PDELTA records until a DELMAT record is full, sets the most and least significant continuation bits and writes a physical record to the DELMAT tape.
TDFITP	Reads TDF from PDELTA tape(s) and accumulates them to form the DELMAT TDF.
TDFMOT	Writes the DELMAT TDF to the DELMAT tape.

2.5 Performance

- a) The DELMAT software requires the following CPU time and EXCPS per MAT day processed

	CPU	EXCPS
PDELTA	19 sec	8000
DELMAT	1 sec	2700

- b) There are no error sources within the software. Incorrect tape mounting or handling at SCF occasionally results in job failure.

2.6 Data Base

See Section 3.1.

2.7 Inputs/Outputs

See Sections 3.2 and 3.3.

3.0 Procedures and Requirements

3.1 PDELTA

3.1.1 Input

3.1.1.1 Data File (Figure 4)

The data file provides the input information for the PDELTA run.

A line by line breakdown of its contents follows. This file is stored on disk.

- a) Line 1. This line begins with the word "PDELTA" followed by the VOLSER of the PDELTA output tape and the date (year/month).
- b) Lines 2 through n. These lines provides information on each MAT tape to be processed, each line corresponding to one MAT day. The line begins with the word "MAT" followed by the VOLSER of the MAT, the date (year/month/day), the MAT sequence number, the relative position of the day on the 3-day MAT, and a tape status index (1 = mount new MAT, 0 = retain old MAT).
- c) Line n+1. The line provides default midnight offset information. This would include the Julian day followed by 12 default values for midnight offset. "999" indicates default offsets are not to be used.
- d) Line n+2. This line provides channel 13 and 14 base sensitivities, and the ratio between the sunrise and sunset sensitivity.
- e) Line n+3. This line provides (in order) the channel 11 and 13 day slopes, day offset and the Channel 11 night slope and offset for the optional use of Channel 11 as the operational ERB total channel. The last two digits (11 or 12) indicate which channel is used. If "12", conventional channel 12 data is used. If "11", the above regression slopes and offsets are used to simulate channel 12 data.
- f) Line n+4. This line provides output options for the PDELTA. Each digit in the 70 columns refer to one output option (1 = execute option, 0 = ignore option). These options are detailed in Section 3.3.1.

PDELTA	BSG408	8506			
MAT	JRW289	850612	51631-	1	1
MAT	JRW289	850613	51631-	2	0
MAT	JRW289	850614	51631-	3	0
MAT	JRW290	850615	51661-	1	1
MAT	JRW290	850616	51661-	2	0
MAT	JRW290	850617	51661-	3	0
MIDN	999				
SENS	002050001100000000000000230				
CH11	10072-018625100770000000612				
OUTPUT	1101010000111000100010110000000000111000110101000001001011011000000000				

Figure 4 Data File

3.1.1.2 Table File (Figures 5 & 6)

- a) The Table File consists of 36 identical lines, one for each potential day of a DELMAT month. A DELMAT month includes enough of the following calendar month to permit completion of any 6-day cycle. This file is stored on disk.
- b) Figure 5 shows a Table File prior to running a PDELTA job. Figure 6 shows a Table File after a PDELTA task is complete. Each line contains the following information: the date (year/month/day) and VOLSER of PDELTA tape on which that day's data appears; the file of the PDELTA tape on which that day's information is found; and the date (year/Julian day) the PDELTA run was completed.

3.1.1.3 PDELTA Job Control Language (JCL) (Figure 7)

This JCL will permit a PDELTA run on an IBM 3081 computer. It contains the following information of concern to the user:

- a) Load module containing PDELTA code (lines 40 & 50).
- b) Disk data set containing Data File (line 70)
- c) Disk data set containing Table File (lines 170-200).
- d) Disk data set to receive Global averages for CAT generation (line 210).

3.1.2 Job Initiation

- a) A PDELTA month normally contains 25-27 ERB-on days if the duty cycle is 3 days on/1 day off. For full-time operation, up to 36 days exist. It is normally divided into 4 to 6 PDELTA runs of 6 to 7 days each. This requires 4 to 6 data files. Normally 2 to 3 PDELTA runs write to one PDELTA tape; thus two PDELTA tapes are produced for each month.
- b) A PDELTA tape no-label, 6250 BPI.
- c) Once the tapes have been mounted and the data sets described in Section 3.1.1 have been created, the job is ready to be run.

3.2 DELMAT

3.2.1 Input

850601BSG408	1	86059
850602BSG408	3	86059
850603BSG408	5	86059
850604BSG408	7	86059
850605BSG408	9	86059
850606BSG408	11	86059
850607BSG408	13	86059
850608BSG408	15	86059
850609BSG408	17	86059
850610BSG408	19	86059
850611BSG408	21	86059
850612BSG408	23	86059
850613BSG408	25	86059
850614BSG408	27	86059
850615BSG408	29	86059
850616BSG408	31	86059
850617BSG408	33	86059
850618BSG409	1	86059
850619BSG409	3	86059
850620BSG409	5	86059
850621BSG409	7	86059
850622BSG409	9	86059
850623BSG409	11	86059
850624BSG409	25	86060
850625BSG409	27	86060
850626BSG409	29	86060
850627BSG409	31	86060
850628BSG409	33	86060
850629BSG409	35	86060
850630BSG409	13	86059
850631BSG409	15	86059
850632BSG409	17	86059
850633BSG409	19	86059
850634BSG409	21	86059
850635BSG409	23	86059
0+++++++	0	0

```

//X7LMPHDR JOB (C0011,304,80),' JUN853 GLB ',TIME=(5,0),CLASS=F
//JOBPARM L=200
//PRINT OUTPUT LINECT=80,DEFAULT=YES
//PDELTA EXEC PGM=GLOBAL,REGION=1200K
//PDELTA STEPLIB DD DSN=X7JMV.SEFDT.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//GO.FT05F001 DD DISP=SHR,LABEL=(,IN),
// DSN=X7LMP.LIB.CNTLC(JUN853DT)
//GO.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=G,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=141,
// BUFG0=1),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1))
//GO.FT09F001 DD UNIT=(9TRACK,,DEFER),LABEL=(1,NL),DISP=OLD,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=630,BLKSIZE=630,DEN=4),VOL=SER=DUMAT3
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=AF=FT09F001,LABEL=(,NL),DISP=OLD,
// DCB=(RECFM=U,BLKSIZE=13500,DEN=4),VOL=SER=MATIN3
//GO.FT11F001 DD UNIT=(9TRACK,,DEFER),LABEL=(,NL,,OUT),
// DCB=(RECFM=U,BLKSIZE=10000,DEN=4),
// VOL=SER=PDELTA
//GO.FT12F001 DD DSN=X7LMP.TABLE.JUN85,DISP=SHR,
// LABEL=(,IN)
//GO.FT13F001 DD DSN=X7LMP.TABLE.JUN85,DISP=SHR,
// LABEL=(,OUT)
//GO.FT15F001 DD DSN=C0#C0.DELMAT.CAT.YEAR7,DISP=MOD
// EXEC NOTIFYTS,USRID=X7LMP
00000010
00000020
00000030
00000040
00000050
00000060
00000070
00000080
00000090
00000100
00000110
00000120
00000130
00000140
00000150
00000160
00000170
00000180
00000190
00000200
00000210
00000220

```

Figure 7 Control Language

3.2.1.1 Data File (Figure 8)

The data file provides the input information for the DELMAT run.

It contains only one line which consists of:

- a) The VOL/SER of the DELMAT tape.
- b) The sequence number of the DELMAT tape.
- c) The date of the DELMAT tape (year/month).

3.2.1.2 Table File (Figure 6)

The completed table file from the PDELTA run is an input data set to the DELMAT job. Once the PDELTA runs are complete, the table file is ready for the DELMAT job.

3.2.1.3 DELMAT JCL (Figure 9)

This JCL will permit a DELMAT run on an IBM 3081 computer. It contains the following information of concern to the user:

- a) Disk data sets containing DELMAT code (lines 40-130)
- b) Disk data set containing Data File (line 160).
- c) Disk data set containing Table File (line 250).

3.2.2 Job Initiation

- a) Only one DELMAT run is required to process an entire months data. Once the data file and JCL are complete and the PDELTA tapes are mounted, mount and initialize (1600 BPI, no-label) the DELMAT tape.
- b) The DELMAT job may now be run.

3.3 Output

3.3.1 PDELTA

The PDELTA output consists of the PDELTA tapes. The format of this tape is identical to the DELMAT tape with the exceptions noted in section 2.1.3.2. The PDELTA run also produces printed output, much of which is user specified with output options. These options are delineated below. Samples are provided of those options considered necessary for operational quality control. Those options considered diagnostic are described only.

- a) Output option 1. (operational)
Subroutine PINPUT. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.

Figure 8 Data File

```
//X7LMPMRG JOB (C0011,304,110),' JAN86 ',TIME=(2,0),CLASS=F 00000010
//*JOBPARM L=99 00000020
//A EXEC OFORTH,PARM='XREF,MAP,XL' 00000030
//SYSIN DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(BLKDAT),DISP=SHR 00000040
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(MERG),DISP=SHR 00000050
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(GETINP),DISP=SHR 00000060
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(MNTDEL),DISP=SHR 00000070
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(NOPLAB),DISP=SHR 00000080
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(TDFHMT),DISP=SHR 00000090
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(GETPDR),DISP=SHR 00000100
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(WRTPDR),DISP=SHR 00000110
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(TDFITP),DISP=SHR 00000120
// DD DSN=C0#C0.DELTA.MERGE.FORT(TDFMOT),DISP=SHR 00000130
//B EXEC OLOADERH,PROG=LINKER,REGION=430K,PARM='SIZE=420K' 00000140
//GO.FT05F001 DD DISP=SHR,LABEL=(,,,IN), 00000150
// DSN=X7LMP.DELMRG.DATA(JAN86) 00000160
//GO.FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=VBA,LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=141, 00000170
// BUFNO=1),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1)) 00000180
//GO.FT09F001 DD UNIT=(9TRACK,,,DEFER),LABEL=(1,NL,,,IN),DISP=OLD, 00000190
// DCB=(RECFM=U,LRECL=630,BLKSIZE=630,DEN=4),VOL=SER=DELIN 00000200
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=(9TRACK,,,DEFER),LABEL=(1,NL,,,OUT),DISP=NEW, 00000210
// DCB=(RECFM=U,LRECL=630,BLKSIZE=630,DEN=3),VOL=SER=DELOUT 00000220
//GO.FT11F001 DD UNIT=AFF=FT10F001,LABEL=(,NL),DISP=NEW, 00000230
// DCB=(RECFM=U,LRECL=31500,BLKSIZE=31500,DEN=3),VOL=SER=DELOUT 00000240
//GO.FT13F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=X7LMP.TABLE.JAN86 00000250
//GO.FT41F001 DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(5,5)), 00000260
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=630,BLKSIZE=6300) 00000270
//C EXEC NOTIFYTS,USRID=X7LMP 00000280
```

Figure 9 DELMAT JCL (Permitting DELMAT to run on the IBM 3081 Computer.)

- b) Output option 2. (operational)
Subroutine MNTMAT. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- c) Output option 3. (diagnostic)
Subroutine FILTER. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- d) Output option 4. (diagnostic)
Subroutine NOPLAB. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- e) Output option 5. (diagnostic)
Subroutine GETMLR. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- f) Output option 6. (operational)
Subroutine POTPUT. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- g) Output option 7. (diagnostic)
Subroutine WRTDAT. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- h.) Output option 8 through 10.
Not currently used.
- i) Output option 11. (operational)
Subroutine FINDER. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- j) Output option 12. (operational)
Subroutine FITTER. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- k) Output option 13. (operational)
Subroutine ZONAL. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- l) Output option 14. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SORT. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- m) Output option 15. (diagnostic)
Subroutine CHKISW. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.

- n) Output option 16. (diagnostic)
Subroutine STATUS. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- o) Output option 17. (operational)
Subroutine PERSIS. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- p) Output option 18. (diagnostic)
Subroutine IRRAD. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- q) Output option 19. (diagnostic)
Subroutine ANGLE. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- r) Output option 20. (diagnostic)
Subroutine NORMAL. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- s) Output option 21. (operational)
Subroutine GAPFIX. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- t) Output option 22.
Not currently used.
- u.) Output option 23. (operational)
Subroutine GAPLOC. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- v) Output option 24. (operational)
Subroutine GAPFIL. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- w) Output option 25. (diagnostic)
Subroutine DATCHK. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- x) Output option 26. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SOLEPH. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- y) Output option 27 through 29.
not currently used.

- z) Output option 30. (diagnostic)
Subroutine EPHEM. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- aa) Output option 31. (diagnostic)
Subroutine EPHEM. Provides spacecraft ephemeris data for temporary observations in large data gaps.
- bb) Output option 32. (diagnostic)
Subroutine RESPON. Provides shortwave heating response parameters from terrestrial forcing.
- cc) Output option 33. (diagnostic)
Subroutine RESPON. Provides shortwave heating response parameters from solar forcing.
- dd) Output option 34. (diagnostic)
Subroutine RESPON. Provides irradiances, corrections and location parameters for each observation after application of longwave and shortwave heating corrections.
- ee) Output option 35. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SUNDIS. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine as well as the time and earth-sun distance calculated.
- ff) output option 36. (operational)
Subroutine LWQC. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- gg) Output option 37. (operational)
Subroutine LWQC. Provides longwave heating parameters during quality control check triggered by channel 12 zonal average substitution. Will appear only if a longwave heating correction is plus or minus 3 standard deviations from a given mean value for that solar zenith angle.
- hh) Output option 38 through 40.
Not currently used.
- ii) Output option 41. (operational).
Subroutine SETUP. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.

- jj) Output option 42. (operational)
Subroutine RESPON. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- kk) Output option 43. (diagnostic)
Subroutine RESPON. Indicates status of longwave time series determination relative to clipping of the sunblip.
- ll) Output option 44. (operational)
Subroutine SUNBLP. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- mm) Output option 45. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SUNBLP. Indicates entry into various "do loops" within the subroutine.
- nn) Output option 46. (operational)
Subroutine FILLER. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- oo) Output option 47. (diagnostic)
Subroutine FILLER. Provides information concerning the start and stop points for large data gaps.
- pp) Output option 48. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SZANG. Indicates entry to and exit from subroutine.
- qq) Output option 49. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SZANG. Provides solar ephemeris data during the filling of large data gaps with solar zenith angles.
- rr) Output option 50.
Not currently used.
- ss) Output option 51. (diagnostic)
Subroutine FITTER. Provides irradiances and midnight offset corrections for each observation as these corrections are calculated.
- tt) Output option 52. (operational)
Subroutine ZONAL. Provides channel 12, 13, and 14 mean zonal irradiances for an entire MAT day for 720 along track angle bins. (See figure 14 & 15).

- uu) Output option 53. (diagnostic)
Subroutine ANGLE. Provides along track angle information for each observation as it is calculated.
- vv) Output option 54. (diagnostic)
Subroutine SUNBLP. Provides status information for indices used in interpolation across sunblips.
- ww) Output option 55. (operational)
Subroutine SUNBLP. Provides knots of sunblip interpolations. (See figure 16).
- xx) Output option 56.
Not currently used.
- yy) Output option 57. (operational)
Subroutine PERSIS. Indicates number of along-track angle bin values for channel 12 replaced by persistence. Will not appear if persistence is not needed.
- zz) Output option 58. (operational)
Subroutine PERSIS. Indicates number of along-track angle bin values for channels 13 and 14 replaced by persistence. Will not appear if persistence is not needed.
- aaa) Output option 59.
Not currently used.
- bbb) Output option 60. (operational)
Subroutine LWAVG. Indicates entry to or exit from subroutine. It also provides the Julian day and the anchor Julian days of the climatological period selected.
- ccc) Output option 61. (operational)
Subroutine LWAVG. Provides means, standard deviations and resultant limits for 30° solar zenith angle bin climatological midnight offsets. (see figure 16).
- ddd) Output options 62 through 70
Not currently used.

The following output is printed for every PDELTA run and is not a user option.

- a. Output header information (see Figure 10).
- b. Data file echo print (see Figure 10).
- c. Expanded description of data file options, including a list of MAT's specified, default midnight offsets, channel 13 and 14 sensitivities and the output options desired. (See Figure 10)
- d. Echo print of the Table File, prior to this MAT day's processing. (See Figure 11).
- e. Number of files on PDELTA tape prior to this MAT day's processing (see Figure 11).
- f. MAT TDF for this day. (See Figures 11 and 12)
- g. Statement indicating whether MAT was mounted successfully. (See Figure 12).
- h. Julian day, Greenwich Hour Angle and time of this MAT day's first observation (see Figure 12).
- i. Summary of orbits processed on this MAT day. (See Figure 12).
- j. Indicator of Julian Day change (this day's MAT observations extend across midnight GMT). (See Figure 12).
- k. Summary of MAT data quality by observation: (see Figure 12)
 - GOOD DATA - Data with a "zero" status word
 - DQLI - Data quality loss interval.
 - GO/NO GO - Data contaminated by GO/NO GO Heater use.
 - ECAL - Data contaminated by electronic calibration system being in use.
 - CH 12 Narrow - Channel 12 is in narrow field of view mode
 - CH 12 Shuttered Channel 12 is shuttered.
 - Out of Limits - Data exceeding a maximum or minimum irradiance value for channel 12, 13, or 14.
 - Out of Range - The difference between the maximum and minimum irradiance in a major frame for any channel exceeds a certain value.
 - GO/NO GO Delay - Major frames of data following a GO/NO GO heater on episode.

INPUT CARD IMAGES

DATA WILL BE OUTPUT TO PRELIMINARY DELTA BSG409 FOR 8506

PRINT FLAG OPTIONS SELECTED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Figure 10 Output Header Information and Data File Echo Print

Figure 11. Echo Print of Table File and TDF

- l. Summary of missing observations found in MAT by time (in seconds) from start of the day. (See Figure 13).
- m. Start and end points (by this day's observation number) of data gaps. (See Figure 13).
- n. Start and end points (by this day's observation number) of good data. (See Figure 13).
- o. Number of gaps for channel 12 (above) and 13, 14 (below). For each gap "T" implies gap will be filled by interpolation, "F" that it will be filled by zonally averaged data. (See Figure 14).
- p. Summary of midnight points found and resultant midnight offset corrections. First listed time is GMT seconds of the day for the point 21 major frames prior to the midnight point (the second listed GMT time). (See Figure 14).
- q. The satellite inclination for the day. (See Figure 14)
- r. Results of the filling process for the missing data itemized in l) above. (See Figure 15).
- s. Parameters describing the knots for interpolation and sunblip clipping. (Figure 16).
- t. Longwave heating correction means and standard deviations used for quality control for this run (Figure 16).
- u. Global averages of DELMAT parameters used for computing global CAT (Figure 17).
- v. DELMAT daily solar zenith angle band averages. (Figure 18).
- w. The first observation of each MAT major frame plus filled data gaps for the entire day. The format is listed below: (read data left to right. (See Figure 19).
 - i. Time in seconds since 0000 GMT of the MAT day being processed.
 - ii. Satellite declination in degrees (x100).
 - iii. Satellite right ascension in degrees (x100).
 - iv. Solar zenith angle in degrees (x100).
 - v. Instrument status word (see Appendix A).
 - vi. Channel 12 corrected irradiance in W/m^2 (x10).
 - vii. Channel 13 corrected irradiance in W/m^2 (x10).
 - viii. Channel 14 corrected irradiance in W/m^2 (x10).
 - ix. Channel 13 midnight offset correction in W/m^2 (x10).
 - x. Channel 14 midnight offset correction in W/m^2 (x10).


```

***GAPFIX ENTERED***
240 OBS *CHG ADDED TO BEGINNING AND END OF ARRAYS
***GAPLOC ENTERED***
32 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 3989 AND 4121
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 0149 AND 0169
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 4213 AND 8233
48 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 8465 AND 8681
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 16453 AND 16473
12 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 24981 AND 25033
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 30901 AND 30931
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 31301 AND 31321
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 32421 AND 32441
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 44169 AND 44189
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 44949 AND 44969
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 45205 AND 45225
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 45557 AND 45577
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 46101 AND 46121
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 46645 AND 46665
4 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 47573 AND 47593
1660 OBSERVATIONS ARE MISSING BETWEEN 79269 AND 85313

```

NUMBER OF DATA VOIDS FOR CHAN 12 IS 27

START	END
1113	1144
1653	1650
2169	2172
2217	2284
2801	2804
2903	2996
4229	4232
6349	6392
7841	7844
7941	7984
8133	8136
9221	9224
11153	11156
11353	11356
11413	11430
11505	11508
11641	11644
11777	11780
11785	11792
11893	11896
11945	11948
12009	12012
12553	12556
19533	21592
21829	22152

NUMBER OF DATA VOIDS FOR CHAN 13 IS 27

START	END
1113	1144
1653	1650
2169	2172
2217	2284
2801	2804
2903	2996
4229	4232
6349	6392
7841	7844
7941	7984
8133	8136
9221	9224
11153	11156
11353	11356
11413	11430
11505	11508
11641	11644
11777	11780
11785	11792
11893	11896
11945	11948
12009	12012
12553	12556
19533	21592
21829	22152

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

START AND STOP LOCATIONS OF GOOD DATA

CHAN12		CHAN13	
START	END	START	END
241	1112	241	1112
1145	1652	1145	1652
1657	2168	1657	2168
2173	2236	2173	2236
2245	2803	2285	2800
2805	2942	2805	2992
2947	4228	2997	4328
4233	6360	4233	6360
6373	6184	6373	6388
6393	7840	6393	7840
7845	7940	7845	7940
7945	8132	7945	8132
8117	9223	8137	9220
9225	11152	9225	11152
11157	11152	11157	11152
11357	11416	11357	11416
11421	11504	11421	11504
11509	11640	11509	11640
11645	11776	11645	11776
11781	11784	11781	11784
11793	11892	11793	11892
11897	11944	11897	11944
11948	12004	11989	12000
12013	12952	12013	12952
12957	19932	12957	19932
21593	21929	21593	21929

GAPLOC EXITTED
GAPLOC ENTERED

Figure 13 Data Gap Information.

```

***GAPFIL EXITED***
***GAPFIL EXITED***
***** SUPEROUTINE FINDER ENTERED *****
GMT LW 6085 CH12 1613 15% C GMT WN 6425 CH13.14 -44 21 154 0
GMT LW 12341 CH12 1648 15% C GMT WN 12677 CH13.14 -44 24 154 0
GMT LW 14593 CH12 1610 15% C GMT WN 14529 CH13.14 -59 24 154 0
GMT LW 34841 CH12 1733 15% C GMT WN 35127 CH13.14 -54 25 154 0
GMT LW 31003 CH12 1248 15% C GMT WN 31429 CH13.14 -46 26 154 0
GMT LW 37348 CH12 1205 15% C GMT WN 37681 CH13.14 -44 27 154 0
GMT LW 43341 CH12 1250 15% C GMT WN 43429 CH13.14 -41 47 154 0
GMT LW 49841 CH12 1776 15% C GMT WN 50181 CH13.14 -49 26 154 0
GMT LW 56057 CH12 1815 15% C GMT WN 56433 CH13.14 -44 26 154 0
GMT LW 62344 CH12 1608 15% C GMT WN 62681 CH13.14 -52 26 154 0
GMT LW 68597 CH12 1605 15% C GMT WN 68933 CH13.14 -44 26 154 0
GMT LW 74540 CH12 1646 15% C GMT WN 75185 CH13.14 -38 28 154 0
THE 4 MINUTE OFFSETS FOR CHANNEL 13 AND 14 FOR THE DAY ARE
LAT -34 CH13 OFFSET CH14 OFFSET
0425. 3.02 7.91 12.03 -1.13
12677. 2.98 7.97 12.15 -1.43
18929. 2.94 8.04 12.34 -2.40
25177. 3.14 8.14 12.33 -2.30
31429. 3.10 8.21 12.15 -2.60
37681. 3.04 8.27 11.68 -3.70
43929. 3.24 8.38 11.50 -3.70
50181. 3.20 8.44 12.00 -2.60
56433. 3.16 8.50 11.74 -4.30
62681. 3.24 8.60 11.63 -2.60
68933. 3.21 8.67 12.02 -2.60
75185. 3.27 8.74 11.14 -2.60
***** SUPEROUTINE FINDER EXITED *****
***** SUPEROUTINE FINDER ENTERED *****
***** SUPEROUTINE FINDER EXITED *****
***** SUPEROUTINE MAXINC ENTERED *****
***** SUPEROUTINE MAXINC EXITED *****
THE SATELLITE INCLINATION FOR THE DAY IS 99.24 DEGREES
***** SUPEROUTINE MAXINC EXITED *****

```

CHANNEL 12-14 ALONG TRACK ANGLE BIN MEANS

BIN #	ATA(CEG)	#SAMP	CH12	MEAN	#SAMP	CH13.14	MEANS
1	0.0	12	124.45	12	7.15	2.10	
2	0.5	12	124.66	12	7.13	0.17	
3	1.0	12	125.18	12	7.11	-0.10	
4	1.5	12	125.53	12	7.09	0.14	
5	2.0	12	125.72	12	7.05	0.13	
6	2.5	12	125.85	12	7.04	3.20	
7	3.0	12	126.15	12	7.03	3.42	
8	3.5	12	126.16	12	7.03	0.07	
9	4.0	12	126.52	12	7.01	-3.17	
10	4.5	12	126.56	12	6.99	2.10	
11	5.0	12	126.71	12	6.96	-0.04	
12	5.5	12	126.83	12	6.93	3.03	
13	6.0	12	127.05	12	6.91	3.02	
14	6.5	12	127.25	12	6.95	-0.25	
15	7.0	12	127.38	12	6.95	0.10	
16	7.5	12	127.45	12	6.95	-3.02	
17	8.0	12	127.65	12	6.89	-0.04	
18	8.5	12	127.93	12	6.83	-0.06	
19	9.0	12	128.10	12	6.83	-0.09	
20	9.5	12	128.23	12	6.84	-0.10	
21	10.0	12	128.37	12	6.81	-0.10	
22	10.5	12	128.57	12	6.80	-0.13	
23	11.0	12	128.78	12	6.79	0.15	
24	11.5	12	129.01	12	6.77	-0.16	
25	12.0	12	129.23	12	6.78	-3.17	
26	12.5	12	129.34	12	6.75	-0.10	
27	13.0	12	129.50	12	6.74	-3.18	
28	13.5	12	129.53	12	6.77	-3.21	
29	14.0	12	129.72	12	6.75	-3.21	
30	14.5	12	129.80	12	6.75	-0.22	
31	15.0	12	129.82	12	6.71	0.11	
32	15.5	12	129.75	12	6.69	-3.48	
33	16.0	13	129.22	13	6.73	-0.34	
34	16.5	13	129.12	13	6.73	-0.43	
35	17.0	13	129.02	13	6.75	-3.28	
36	17.5	13	128.92	13	6.75	-0.24	
37	18.0	13	128.80	13	6.75	-3.28	
38	18.5	13	128.52	13	6.74	-0.52	
39	19.0	13	128.35	13	6.72	-0.55	
40	19.5	13	128.00	13	6.69	-0.30	
41	20.0	13	127.75	13	6.69	-0.31	
42	20.5	13	127.50	13	6.64	-0.31	
43	21.0	13	127.20	13	6.69	-0.32	
44	21.5	13	126.85	13	6.59	-0.33	
45	22.0	13	126.42	13	6.68	-0.33	
46	22.5	13	126.05	13	6.67	-0.32	
47	23.0	13	125.67	13	6.70	-0.66	
48	23.5	13	125.30	13	6.70	-0.64	
49	24.0	13	124.87	13	6.57	-3.65	
50	24.5	13	124.45	13	6.03	0.06	

Figure 14 Midnight Offset Calculation and ATA Bin Irradiances.

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701 350.0 12 175.15 12 7.71 3.42
702 350.5 12 175.12 12 7.73 3.36
703 351.0 12 175.21 12 7.70 0.11
704 351.5 12 175.65 12 7.69 3.27
705 352.0 12 175.77 12 7.69 3.25
706 352.5 12 176.17 12 7.59 9.28
707 353.0 12 176.65 12 7.55 3.19
708 353.5 12 177.12 12 7.51 3.25
709 354.0 12 177.61 12 7.49 3.39
710 354.5 12 178.21 12 7.42 3.17
711 355.0 12 178.84 12 7.33 3.30
712 355.5 12 179.56 12 7.38 3.36
713 356.0 12 180.16 12 7.41 3.19
714 356.5 12 180.76 12 7.43 3.25
715 357.0 12 181.23 12 7.32 3.31
716 357.5 12 181.85 12 7.28 3.30
717 358.0 12 182.42 12 7.25 3.30
718 358.5 12 183.03 12 7.14 3.29
719 359.0 12 183.58 12 7.20 3.24
720 359.5 12 183.94 12 7.19 0.21
***** SUBROUTINE ZONE_EXITED *****
***** SUBROUTINE ZONE_EXITED *****
*** FILLER ENTERED ***
240 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 1 AND 240 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 13
48 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 2237 AND 2284 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 13
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 2993 AND 2996 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 8221 AND 8224 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 11323 AND 11350 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 12323 AND 12350 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
1660 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 19333 AND 21592 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
300 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 21853 AND 22152 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
240 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 1 AND 240 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
48 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 2237 AND 2284 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 2993 AND 2996 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 8221 AND 8224 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 11323 AND 11350 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
4 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 12323 AND 12350 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
1660 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 19333 AND 21592 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
324 OBSERVATIONS BETWEEN OBSERVATION NUMBER 21323 AND 22152 HAVE BEEN FILLED FOR CHANNEL 12
*** FILLER ENTERED ***

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Figure 15 Missing Data Fill-in

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

*** RESPCN VERSION 11 ENTERED ***										
*** SUNBLP ENTERED ***										
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	1	395	0.10910E	04	0.14420E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	2	399	0.10970E	04	0.14410E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	3	393	0.11130E	04	0.14350E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	4	397	0.11290E	04	0.14290E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	5	372	0.118250E	04	0.13710E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	6	376	0.118450E	04	0.13840E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	7	380	0.118613E	04	0.13900E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	8	384	0.118770E	04	0.13950E	33				
*** SUNBLP EXITED ***										
*** SUNBLP ENTERED ***										
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	1	1296	0.47250E	04	0.14130E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	2	1300	0.47410E	04	0.14020E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	3	1304	0.47570E	04	0.13930E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	4	1308	0.47730E	04	0.13830E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	5	1483	0.54730E	04	0.13660E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	6	1487	0.54890E	04	0.13710E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	7	1491	0.55050E	04	0.13810E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	8	1495	0.55210E	04	0.13860E	33				
*** SUNBLP EXITED ***										
*** SUNBLP ENTERED ***										
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	1	1418	0.73330E	03	0.14520E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	2	1552	0.73490E	04	0.14350E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	3	1556	0.73650E	04	0.14150E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	4	1560	0.73810E	04	0.13950E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	5	2114	0.80770E	03	0.13800E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	6	2118	0.80930E	04	0.13940E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	7	2142	0.81050E	03	0.14030E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	8	2146	0.81250E	04	0.14200E	33				
*** SUNBLP EXITED ***										
*** SUNBLP ENTERED ***										
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	1	2850	0.10077E	05	0.13430E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	2	2853	0.10393E	05	0.13830E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	3	2867	0.11009E	05	0.13730E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	4	2871	0.11029E	05	0.13530E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	5	3046	0.11725E	05	0.15430E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	6	3050	0.11741E	05	0.15230E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	7	3144	0.11757E	05	0.15930E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	8	3158	0.11773E	05	0.15930E	33				
*** SUNBLP EXITED ***										
*** SUNBLP ENTERED ***										
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	1	3510	0.13581E	05	0.14550E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	2	3514	0.13597E	05	0.14580E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	3	3518	0.13613E	05	0.14550E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	4	3522	0.13629E	05	0.14520E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	5	3647	0.14329E	05	0.10530E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	6	3701	0.14345E	05	0.10690E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	7	3705	0.14361E	05	0.10800E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	8	3709	0.14377E	05	0.10930E	33				
*** SUNBLP EXITED ***										
*** SUNBLP ENTERED ***										
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	1	4422	0.17229E	05	0.13790E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	2	4426	0.17245E	05	0.1370E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	3	4430	0.17261E	05	0.13580E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	4	4434	0.17277E	05	0.13490E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	5	4438	0.17293E	05	0.1340E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	6	4612	0.1798VE	05	0.13430E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	7	4616	0.18005E	05	0.14420E	33				
SUNBLP: INTERPOLATION <N>TS -	8	4620	0.18021E	05	0.14570E	33				
*** SUNBLP EXITED ***										
*** RESPCN EXITED ***										
*** LWQC ENTERED ***										
*** LWQC ENTERED *** 274										
1	-7.4	0.6	-5.6	-9.2	-7.5	-7.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
2	-6.9	0.7	-4.7	-5.1	-6.5	-7.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5
3	-5.7	0.7	-3.6	-7.8	-4.7	-8.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
4	-4.3	0.5	-2.8	-5.6	-3.4	-5.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
5	-4.2	0.5	-1.6	-7.7	-6.1	-6.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
6	-7.7	0.6	-6.0	-9.3	-6.3	-6.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
7	-8.0	0.5	-6.4	-4.6	-8.0	-8.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
8	-7.4	0.7	-5.9	-10.0	-8.1	-7.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
9	-6.9	0.5	-5.5	-8.4	-7.0	-6.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
10	-5.9	0.3	-4.5	-6.9	-6.4	-5.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
11	-6.0	0.4	-4.9	-7.1	-8.5	-5.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
12	-6.7	0.6	-4.5	-8.5	-7.2	-6.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
*** LWQC EXITED *** 275										

Figure 16 Sun Blip Interpolation and LW Heating QC.

GLOBAL AVERAGES OF DELMAT PARAMETERS FOR CALIBRATION OFFSET COMPUTATION		
DELMAT PARAMETER	A - N	D - N
CHANNEL 12	378.64	169.61
CHANNEL 13	187.64	6.10
CHANNEL 14	87.79	3.28
CH 13 MID OFF	15.23	15.27
CH 14 MID OFF	-0.42	-0.42
CH 13 SW HEAT	-0.14	-2.97
CH 14 SW HEAT	-0.22	-2.61
CH 13 LW HEAT	-7.86	-6.32
CH 12 CLIP	-0.35	-1.28
CH 13 CLIP	-0.27	-2.75
CH 14 CLIP	-0.24	-2.36

Figure 17 DELMAT Parameter Global Averages.

*** BIN	ZAVG	ENTERED	***	LAT	CH12	CH13	CH14	13MO	14MO
	SA	NUM							
1	2.5	225	-21.0	417.2	50.7	204.4	95.6	32.3	0.4
2	6.8	236	-16.7	411.0	45.5	201.5	93.3	30.5	0.4
3	11.3	234	-12.2	407.3	42.6	202.4	93.0	30.2	0.4
4	15.7	234	-7.8	407.9	43.6	206.8	94.8	31.4	0.4
5	20.2	234	-3.3	406.4	46.7	207.3	94.6	32.0	0.4
6	24.7	234	1.1	399.9	41.5	199.7	90.7	27.4	0.4
7	29.2	234	5.5	392.3	36.0	188.1	85.0	23.6	0.4
8	33.7	234	10.0	384.9	36.5	176.7	80.0	25.3	0.4
9	38.2	220	14.3	381.6	43.1	170.5	78.6	29.6	0.4
10	42.8	214	18.9	377.2	47.0	164.5	77.6	31.1	0.4
11	47.2	214	23.3	369.4	42.1	159.2	76.1	27.9	0.4
12	51.7	215	27.7	362.7	36.1	160.7	77.6	23.8	0.4
13	56.3	210	32.2	354.1	28.9	163.6	79.5	18.6	0.4
14	60.8	215	36.6	340.0	18.6	161.0	78.4	12.7	0.4
15	65.3	214	41.0	320.0	12.5	151.9	74.1	9.3	0.4
16	69.8	215	45.4	296.8	12.9	140.2	68.7	7.8	0.4
17	74.3	212	49.7	269.1	15.1	123.3	61.0	6.1	0.4
18	78.8	216	54.1	237.3	17.0	100.7	50.7	4.7	0.4
19	83.3	213	58.4	205.1	16.3	76.6	39.8	4.2	0.4
20	87.7	213	62.6	177.0	13.7	55.0	29.9	3.7	0.3
21	92.2	214	66.8	153.6	11.6	37.2	21.2	3.0	0.3
22	96.7	213	70.8	137.5	9.6	24.8	14.5	1.6	0.4
23	101.2	215	74.5	133.1	9.1	16.9	11.0	1.1	0.4
24	105.7	214	77.8	129.8	8.2	10.9	7.8	1.0	0.4
25	110.2	215	80.1	125.9	6.8	6.1	4.7	0.9	0.3
26	114.7	214	80.6	122.3	5.9	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.4
27	119.2	211	79.1	119.9	5.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
28	123.7	214	76.3	118.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
29	128.3	231	72.7	119.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
30	132.8	230	68.8	120.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
31	137.2	234	64.7	122.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
32	141.7	223	60.5	125.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
33	146.2	195	56.2	130.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
34	150.8	202	51.9	133.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
35	155.2	206	47.5	138.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
36	159.7	214	43.2	145.7	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
37	164.2	214	38.8	151.5	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
38	168.8	210	34.3	158.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
39	173.3	217	29.9	167.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
40	177.6	215	25.4	175.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

Figure 18 DELMAT Daily Solar Zenith Angle Band Averages.

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OF POOR QUALITY

58847	4178	-9934	6607	0	2915	1309	654	163	1	0	0	-87	0	0	0	30
58863	4268	-9961	6700	0	2872	1294	647	163	1	0	0	-86	0	0	0	30
58879	4358	-9990	6792	0	2829	1281	640	163	1	0	0	-85	0	0	0	30
58895	4448	-10018	6884	0	2784	1266	635	163	1	0	0	-85	0	0	0	30
58911	4538	-10048	6977	0	2739	1251	628	163	1	0	0	-84	0	0	0	31
58927	4628	-10079	7069	0	2693	1237	620	163	1	0	0	-83	0	0	0	31
58943	4718	-10110	7162	0	2642	1217	610	163	1	0	0	-82	0	0	0	31
58959	4808	-10143	7254	0	2591	1197	599	163	1	0	0	-81	0	0	0	31
58975	4897	-10178	7346	0	2535	1172	589	163	1	0	0	-80	0	0	0	31
58991	4988	-10212	7440	0	2477	1147	575	163	1	0	0	-78	0	0	0	32
59007	5077	-10249	7532	0	2420	1117	560	163	1	0	0	-77	0	0	0	32
59023	5166	-10286	7624	0	2362	1085	544	163	1	0	0	-76	0	0	0	32
59039	5256	-10326	7717	0	2303	1053	527	163	1	0	0	-74	0	0	0	32
59055	5344	-10367	7809	0	2244	1014	511	163	1	0	0	-73	0	0	0	32
59071	5433	-10410	7901	0	2187	978	493	163	1	0	0	-72	0	0	0	33
59087	5522	-10455	7994	0	2125	939	475	163	1	0	0	-71	0	0	0	33
59103	5611	-10502	8087	0	2066	894	456	163	1	0	0	-69	0	0	0	33
59119	5699	-10550	8179	0	2007	853	434	163	1	0	0	-68	0	0	0	33
59135	5787	-10603	8271	0	1947	807	413	163	1	0	0	-67	0	0	0	33
59151	5875	-10656	8364	0	1888	758	393	163	1	0	0	-66	0	0	0	34
59167	5963	-10713	8456	0	1825	711	372	163	1	0	0	-65	0	0	0	34
59183	6051	-10773	8549	0	1763	666	350	163	1	0	0	-64	0	0	0	34
59199	6138	-10836	8641	0	1704	620	329	163	1	0	0	-63	0	0	0	34
59215	6225	-10903	8734	0	1651	575	307	163	1	0	0	-62	0	0	0	34
59231	6311	-10974	8826	0	1594	530	288	163	1	0	0	-61	0	0	0	35
59247	6397	-11049	8918	0	1544	490	271	163	1	0	0	-60	0	0	0	35
59263	6484	-11128	9012	0	1493	453	253	163	1	0	0	-58	0	0	0	35
59279	6569	-11214	9104	0	1440	416	236	163	1	0	0	-57	-6	-3	-1	35
59295	6653	-11305	9196	0	1390	382	218	163	1	0	0	-56	-12	-4	-4	35
59311	6738	-11401	9289	0	1343	350	202	163	1	0	0	-54	-17	-7	-6	35
59327	6821	-11506	9381	0	1299	321	186	163	1	0	0	-53	-22	-11	-8	36
59343	6905	-11618	9474	0	1260	296	171	163	1	0	0	-52	-33	-15	-12	36
59359	6986	-11739	9565	0	1228	273	158	163	1	0	0	-51	-38	-20	-15	36
59375	7068	-11870	9659	0	1209	252	148	163	1	0	0	-50	-40	-21	-17	36
59391	7148	-12012	9751	0	1201	232	141	163	1	0	0	-49	-49	-26	-18	36
59407	7227	-12166	9843	0	1200	213	135	163	1	0	0	-48	-40	-29	-20	37
59423	7305	-12333	9936	0	1202	198	129	163	1	-2	-1	-47	-54	-33	-22	37
59439	7381	-12517	10028	0	1203	182	123	163	1	-4	-2	-47	-53	-38	-34	37
59455	7456	-12717	10121	0	1203	167	117	163	1	-8	-4	-46	-48	-43	-36	37
59471	7528	-12937	10213	0	1203	153	110	163	1	-12	-7	-46	-48	-47	-99	37
59487	7598	-13180	10305	0	1203	140	104	163	1	-18	-10	-45	-53	-56	-114	37
59503	7666	-13446	10398	0	1203	127	97	163	1	-24	-14	-45	-59	-62	-122	38
59519	7730	-13740	10490	0	1202	115	90	163	1	-32	-18	-44	-70	-85	-132	38
59535	7792	-14065	10583	0	1202	104	83	163	1	-40	-22	-44	-80	-132	-140	38
59551	7848	-14421	10675	0	1201	93	77	163	1	-49	-28	-43	-95	-173	-144	38
59567	7900	-14812	10767	0	1200	83	70	163	1	-59	-33	-43	-115	-202	-151	38
59583	7947	-15240	10860	0	1199	73	63	163	1	-69	-40	-43	-141	-223	-161	38
59599	7987	-15704	10952	0	1198	64	56	163	1	-81	-46	-42	-181	-239	-175	38
59615	8020	-16203	11045	0	1197	56	50	163	1	-93	-53	-42	-241	-280	-191	38
59631	8046	-16732	11137	0	1196	48	43	163	1	-105	-61	-42	-376	-328	-205	38
59647	8063	-17286	11230	0	1194	40	37	163	1	-118	-69	-42	-610	-576	-223	38
59663	8071	-17854	11322	0	1194	34	31	163	1	-132	-77	-42	-952	-619	-250	38
59679	8071	-17574	11414	0	1193	27	26	163	1	-146	-86	-42	-1684	-642	-441	38
59695	8061	-17006	11507	0	1192	21	20	163	1	-161	-95	-42	-3142	-1385	-971	38
59711	8042	-16457	11599	0	1192	16	16	163	1	-176	-104	-42	-5264	-2733	-1819	38
59727	8016	-15932	11692	0	1191	12	11	163	1	-192	-114	-42	-7041	-4477	-2578	38
59743	7981	-15438	11784	0	1191	8	8	163	1	-208	-124	-42	-7935	-5767	-2995	38
59759	7940	-14980	11877	0	1192	5	5	163	1	-225	-135	-42	-8190	-6305	-3148	38
59775	7892	-14559	11969	0	1192	2	2	163	1	-235	-141	-42	-3072	-2415	-1578	38
59791	7840	-14172	12061	0	1193	1	1	163	1	-223	-137	-43	-26	27	16	38
59807	7782	-13822	12154	0	1195	0	0	163	1	-212	-132	-43	1	41	30	38
59823	7720	-13503	12246	0	1196	0	0	163	1	-202	-128	-43	2	32	26	38
59839	7656	-13213	12338	0	1198	0	0	163	1	-192	-124	-43	4	26	22	38
59855	7587	-12951	12431	0	1198	0	0	163	1	-183	-120	-44	-2	23	18	37
59871	7517	-12713	12523	0	1197	0	0	163	1	-174	-116	-44	1	16	15	37
59887	7444	-12495	12616	0	1196	0	0	163	1	-165	-112	-44	1	12	11	37
59903	7369	-12298	12708	0	1194	0	0	163	1	-157	-108	-44	-1	9	9	37
59919	7293	-12118	12800	0	1192	0	0	163	1	-150	-105	-45	-3	6	9	37
59935	7215	-11952	12893	0	1189	0	0	163	1	-142	-101	-45	1	4	5	37
59951	7136	-11800	12985	0	1188	0	0	163	1	-135	-98	-45	0	-1	4	36
59967	7055	-11660	13078	0	1184	0	0	163	1	-129	-95	-45	0	-3	3	36
59983	6974	-11532	13170	0	1181	0	0	163	1	-122	-92	-46	0	-3	3	36
59999	6892	-11411	13262	0	1177	0	0	163	1	-116	-89	-46	0	-6	2	36
60015	6809	-11301	13354	0	1177	0	0	163	1	-111	-86	-46	0	-6	1	36
60031	6726	-11198	13446	0	1170	0	0	163	1	-105	-83	-46	0	-10	0	35
60047	6641	-11101	13539	0	1165	0	0	163	1	-100	-80	-47	0	-10	0	35
60063	6556	-11012	13632	0	1162	0	0	163	1	-95	-78	-47	0	-10	0	35
60079	6472	-10928	13723	0	1155	0	0	163	1	-91	-75	-47	0	-10	-1	35
60095	6385	-10848	13816	0	1152	0	0	163	1	-86	-73	-47	0	-14	-1	35

Figure 19 MAT First Observation plus Filled Data Gaps

- xi. Channel 13 shortwave heating correction in W/m^2 (x10).
- xii. Channel 14 shortwave heating correction in W/m^2 (x10).
- xiii. Channel 13 longwave heating correction (in W/m^2 (x10)).
- xiv. Channel 12 clipping correction. (in W/m^2 (x10))
- xv. Channel 13 clipping correction. (in W/m^2 (x10))
- xvi. Channel 14 clipping correction. (in W/m^2 (x10))
- xvii. Latitude band number (1-40).
- x. Comments during writing of this days PDELTA tape file. The two numerical values on each line will differ only in the case of "gap encountered." In each case the first value is the current PDELTA observation time and the second is the next valid MAT time. "GAP ENCOUNTERED" indicates that artificial values created by the PDELTA algorithm have been encountered and they correctly have not been written to the PDELTA tape. (See Figure 20).
- y. Summary of the observations written to the PDELTA tape. This figure should match the total in k) above. (See Figure 21).
- z. Comment on the success of this MAT day's processing (see Figure 21).
- aa. Echo print of table file after this MAT day's processing is complete. (See Figure 21).
- bb. Comment on the success of this run's (one or more MAT day's) processing. (See Figure 21).

3.3.2 DELMAT

The DELMAT output consists of the DELMAT tape. Printed output is also produced, itemized below:

- a. Output header information (see Figure 22).
- b. Data file echo print. (See Figure 22).
- c. Echo print of the Table File. (See Figure 22).
- d. Number of PDELTA files indicated on the Table File. (See Figure 22).
- e. The following information is repeated for each of the PDELTA files processed (each corresponding to one MAT day) to be merged.

PCT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	477	505
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	489	505
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	3993	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4009	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4025	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4041	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4057	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4073	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4089	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	4105	4121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	6153	6169
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8217	82 JJ
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8489	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8535	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8521	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8537	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8551	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8569	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8585	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8601	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8617	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8633	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8649	86 d1
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	8665	86 d1
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	10745	10745
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	11513	11513
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	16457	16473
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	24965	25033
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	25001	25033
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	25017	25033
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	25057	25097
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	30901	30921
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	31305	31321
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	32073	32073
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	32425	32441
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	44153	44169
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	44951	44967
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	45209	45225
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	45561	45577
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	46105	46121
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	46649	46665
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	46681	46681
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	46697	46697
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	47113	47113
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	47481	47481
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	47577	47593
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	WRITING CORRECTED VALUE S	51353	51353
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	ORBITAL SUMMARY PROCESSED		
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79273	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79289	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79305	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79321	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79337	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79353	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79369	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79385	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79401	85913
POT PJT	GAP ENCOUN TERED	79417	85913

Figure 20 PDELTA Tape File Comments

- i. TDF information for the MAT day. (See Figure 22).
- ii. For each physical record in a PDELTA file, the following information is provided. (See Figure 23).
 - 1. Statement indicating the record has been processed.
 - 2. A listing of the number and type of logical records encountered in the physical record.
 - 3. A check describing the setting of the most significant and the least significant continuation bit of the record.
- iii. A summary describing the number of various types of logical records encountered for the day. A dummy record is a blank record used to fill the last physical record. (See Figure 23).
- f. A compilation of the DELMAT TDF. (See Figure 23 & 24).
- g. A statement indicating that the TDF record has been written to the DELMAT tape. (See Figure 24)
- h. A statement indicating that the DELMAT program is complete. (See Figure 24).

```

*****
* N I M B U S - 7   E R B   D E L T A *
*
*      DELMAT - MERGE RUN
*      VERSION 3.1 LAST MODIFIED ON 05.10.85
*      VERSION NAME VER85130
*      ALGORITHM ID 5
*      CALIBRATION SET NUMBER 1
*      RUN DATE 18.37.51.18 WED MAR 12.1986
*
*****

```

INPUT CARD IMAGES

```

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
1*BSG401 50911 8504*****00000010* 1
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8

```

```

: DATA WILL BE OUTPUT TO MONTHLY DELTA BSG401 SEQUENCE NUMBER 50911 FOR 8504 :
:

```

DAY	DATA DATE	PRELIMINARY DELTA OUTPUT VOLSER	FILE TABLE FILE NO.	DATE CREATED
1	850401	BSG399	1	86067
2	850402	BSG399	3	86067
3	850403	BSG399	5	86067
4	850404	BSG399	7	86067
5	850405	BSG399	9	86067
6	850406	BSG399	11	86067
7	850407	BSG399	13	86067
8	850408	BSG399	15	86067
9	850409	BSG399	17	86067
10	850410	BSG399	19	86067
11	850411	BSG399	21	86067
12	850412	BSG399	23	86067
13	850413	BSG399	25	86067
14	850414	BSG399	27	86067
15	850415	BSG399	29	86067
16	850416	BSG399	31	86067
17	850417	BSG399	33	86067
18	850418	BSG399	35	86067
19	850419	BSG400	1	86069
20	850420	BSG400	3	86069
21	850421	BSG400	5	86069
22	850422	BSG400	7	86069
23	850423	BSG400	9	86069
24	850424	BSG400	11	86069
25	850425	BSG400	13	86070
26	850426	BSG400	15	86070
27	850427	BSG400	17	86070
28	850428	BSG400	19	86070
29	850429	BSG400	21	86070
30	850430	BSG400	23	86070
31	850431	BSG400	25	86070
32	850432	BSG400	27	86070
33	850433	BSG400	29	86070
34	850434	BSG400	31	86070
35	850435	BSG400	33	86070

```

35 PRELIMINARY FILES WILL BE MERGED
NNIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO T133101 SQ NO AJ50911 1 ERB SACC TO SACC START 1985 091 000000 TO 1985 125 235959 GEN 1986 071 184028
DELMAT VER85130 05.10.85 VERSION 3 1 ALGORITHM ID, SCAL SET NO, 1

```

```

NNIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO T133101 SQ NO AJ50911 1 ERB SACC TO SACC START 1985 091 000000 TO 1985 125 235959 GEN 1986 071 184028
DELMAT VER85130 05.10.85 VERSION 3 1 ALGORITHM ID, SCAL SET NO, 1

```

```

*****> THE TDF OF THE FILE TO BE MERGED NEXT IS FOLLOWING :
NNIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO T134081 SQ NO AC50911-1 ERB SACC TO IPD START 1985 091 002428 TO 1985 94 11900 GEN 1985 176 033836
TEST 16 03 16 84 CAL SET NO 4 09 14 79

```

```

-----
WRTPDR : PHYSICAL RECORD 26 HAS BEEN COPIED TO THE OUTPUT TAPE
THE NUMBER OF RECORDS IT CONTAINS ARE AS FOLLOWS :
199 LOGICAL DATA RECORDS
    1 ORBITAL SUMMARY RECORDS
    0 DAILY SUMMARY RECORDS
    0 FILL DATA RECORDS
    0 DUMMY DATA RECORDS
+ THE M.S.B. OF CONTINUATION BITS IS SET TO 0 THE L.S.B. IS SET TO 1
-----
WRTPDR : PHYSICAL RECORD 27 HAS BEEN COPIED TO THE OUTPUT TAPE
THE NUMBER OF RECORDS IT CONTAINS ARE AS FOLLOWS :
200 LOGICAL DATA RECORDS
    0 ORBITAL SUMMARY RECORDS
    0 DAILY SUMMARY RECORDS
    0 FILL DATA RECORDS
    0 DUMMY DATA RECORDS
+ THE M.S.B. OF CONTINUATION BITS IS SET TO 0 THE L.S.B. IS SET TO 1
-----
WRTPDR : PHYSICAL RECORD 28 HAS BEEN COPIED TO THE OUTPUT TAPE
THE NUMBER OF RECORDS IT CONTAINS ARE AS FOLLOWS :
63 LOGICAL DATA RECORDS
    1 ORBITAL SUMMARY RECORDS
    2 DAILY SUMMARY RECORDS
    0 FILL DATA RECORDS
    134 DUMMY DATA RECORDS
+ THE M.S.B. OF CONTINUATION BITS IS SET TO 1 THE L.S.B. IS SET TO 1
-----
***** END OF FILE *****

0000 MAIN: MERGE COMPLETE FOR FILE 36 OF OUTPUT DELTA TAPE
THE FILE CONTAINS :
5450 LOGICAL DATA RECORDS
    16 ORBITAL SUMMARY RECORDS
    2 DAILY SUMMARY RECORDS
    0 FILL DATA RECORDS
    134 DUMMY RECORDS

*****NOPS TRAILER DOCUMENTATION FILE FOR TAPE PRODUCT T133101 GENERATED ON 1986 071 1840.

NIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO T133101 SQ NO A450911 1 ERB SACC TO SACC START 1985 091 000000 TO 1985 125 235959 OEM 1986 071 1840
DELMAT VER05130 05.10.85 VERSION 3 1 ALGORITHM ID. 5CAL SET NO. 1

NIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO T134081 SQ NO AC50911-1 ERB SACC TO IPD START 1985 091 002428 TO 1985 94 11900 OEM 1985 176 0338
INGEST 16 03 16 84 CAL SET NO 4 09 14 79

NIMBUS-7 NOPS SPEC NO T115011 SQ NO UA50901-1 ERB NOC TO SACC START 1985 090 000604 TO 1985 097 003052 OEM 1985 173 00531

```

Figure 23 Information Provided by DELMAT Processing..

```

#NIMBUS-7 MOPS SPEC NO T113011 SQ NO UAS1251-1 ERG MOC TO SACC START 1985 125 002308 TO 1985 132 004756 OEM 1985 184 .
TAPEGEN VERSION 1.6

#NIMBUS-7 MOPS SPEC NO T136081 SQ NO ACS1241-1 ERB SACC TO IPD START 1985 124 000444 TO 1985 127 10000 GEN 1985 255 2
INGEST 17 07 09 85 CAL SET NO 4 09 14 79

#NIMBUS-7 MOPS SPEC NO T113011 SQ NO UAS1181-1 ERB MOC TO SACC START 1985 118 014308 TO 1985 125 002340 OEM 1985 172 0
TAPEGEN VERSION 1.6

#NIMBUS-7 MOPS SPEC NO T123044 SQ NO LA03601-1 ERB MDHS TO SACC START 1985 118 014308 TO 1985 125 002340 OEM 1985 172 0
TAPEGEN VERSION 1.6

#NIMBUS-7 MOPS SPEC NO T123044 SQ NO LA03611-1 ERB MDHS TO SACC START 1985 125 002308 TO 1985 132 004756 OEM 1985 184 1
TAPEGEN VERSION 1.6

#NIMBUS-7 MOPS SPEC NO T113011 SQ NO UAS1251-1 ERB MOC TO SACC START 1985 125 002308 TO 1985 132 004756 OEM 1985 184 1
TAPEGEN VERSION 1.6

***** END OF FILE *****
***** END OF FILE *****

MAIN: TDF WRITTEN TO DELTA OUTPUT FILE 37

0000000000000000 DELTA MERGE COMPLETE 000000000000000000000000

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ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

Figure 24 DELMAT TDF and Completion Statement.

REFERENCES

The following documents are references for the project:

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- 1.2.2 "The Nimbus-7 User's Guide", the Landsat/Nimbus Project, Goddard Space Flight Center.
- 1.2.3 "Federal Information Processing Standards", FIPS Publication 38, National Bureau of Standards, Feb. 15. 1976.
- 1.2.4 "The Channel 13 Dome Heating Problem", Giannola, R., J. JaFolla and F. House, Minutes of the Ninth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment H, December 1977.
- 1.2.5 "Channels 13 and 14 Dome Heating Problem", Giannola R. and F. House, Minutes of the Tenth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment L, March, 1978.
- 1.2.6 "Sunblip and Dome Heating Considerations", Giannola, R. and F. House, Minutes of the Thirteenth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment G, April 1979.
- 1.2.7 "Untitled Progress Report", Giannola, R. and F. House, Minutes of the Fifteenth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment H, January, 1980.
- 1.2.8 "Study of the Dome Heating Problem and Science Support of the Nimbus ERB Reprocessing Team", House, F., Technical Proposal submitted to Goddard Space Flight Center, September 1981.
- 1.2.9 "Thermal Analysis of Earth Flux", Maschhoff, R. and J. Swedberg, Minutes of the Eighteenth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment F, November, 1981.
- 1.2.10 "Data Comparison Calibration Strategy", House, F. Minutes of the Eighteenth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment G. November, 1981.

- 1.2.11 "Thermal Analysis of Earth Flux", Maschhoff, R., Minutes of the First ERB Calibration Workshop, Attachment D, August, 1982.
- 1.2.12 "Asymmetric Degradation of the Nimbus-7 ERB Shortwave Channel", Ardanuy, P., Minutes of the First ERB Calibration Workshop, Attachment E, August, 1982.
- 1.2.13 "Review of the Nimbus-7 ERB CAT Process and Results," Fromm, M., Minutes of the First ERB Calibration Workshop, Attachment K, August 1982.
- 1.2.14 "Nimbus-7 ERB MAT Calibration Adjustment Task, Functional Requirements Document," Ardanuy, P., October 1982.
- 1.2.15 "Nimbus-7, Nimbus Observation Processing System (NOPS), Requirements Document Tape Specification No. T134101, ERB DELMAT, ERB WFOV Calibration Adjustment Tape", Ardanuy, P., October, 1982.
- 1.2.16 "ERB Earth-Flux Channel Thermal Analysis", Hickey, J., Minutes of the Eighteenth ERB Science Team Meeting, Attachment, November, 1981.
- 1.2.17 "Nimbus-7, Nimbus Observation Processing System (NOPS), ERB SEFDFIX Requirements Specification", Yang, C., Systems and Applied Sciences Corp., October, 1982.
- 1.2.18 "Nimbus-7, Nimbus Observation Processing System (NOPS), ERB MATRIX Modification for DELMAT Acceptance", Yang, C. and J. Neuberger, Systems and Applied Sciences Corp., October, 1982.
- 1.2.19 "Nimbus-7 ERB MAT Calibration Adjustment Task, DELTA MAT Program Specifications", Ardanuy, P., October, 1982.
- 1.2.20 "Nimbus-7 ERB MAT Calibration Adjustment Task, Draft DELMAT Users Guide", Ardanuy, P., July, 1983.
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TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ERB - Earth Radiation Budget

WFOV - Wide Field of View

BPI - Bytes Per Inch

CAT - Calibration Adjustment Table

TDF - Trailing Document File

DELMAT - MAT Monthly Calibration Adjustment Tape

PDELTA - Preliminary MAT Calibration Adjustment Tape

JCL - Job Control Language

GSFC - Goddard Space Flight Center

SCF - Scientific Computing Facility

RDS - Research and Data Systems, Inc.

NET - Nimbus Experiment Team

APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF DELMAT STATUS WORD

The DELMAT status word is created internally during the operation of calibration adjustment software. It combines information from the MAT instrument status word, MAT data quality loss interval (DQLI) flags, interval irradiance quality control and gap filling procedures.

The units digit gives quality information on the uncorrected MAT WFOV irradiances and has 3 values:

- 0 - All WFOV data for channels 12-14 is good.
- 1 - All WFOV data for channels 13-14 is good.
All WFOV data for channel 12 is bad
- 2 - All WFOV data for channels 12-14 is bad.

The tens digit gives the cause of the problem:

- 0 - All WFOV data is good
- 1 - DQLI flags set
- 2 - Go/No GO heater is on.
- 3 - Electronic calibration is on.
- 4 - Channel 12 is shuttered.
- 5 - Channel 12 is narrow.
- 6 - WFOV data values are out-of-limits.
- 7 - WFOV data range check error
- 8 - Go/No Go Heater cool-down delay.

The hundreds digit described how the corrected WFOV channel 12 irradiances were computed (not written to the DELMAT tape):

- 0 - All WFOV channel 12 data is unchanged.
- 1 - All WFOV channel 12 data was replaced by interpolation.
- 2 - All WFOV channel 12 data was replaced with daily normalized zonal averages.

The thousands digit describes how the corrected WFOC channel 13 and 14 irradiances were computed:

- 0 - All WFOV channel 13 and 14 data is unchanged.
- 1 - All WFOV channel 13 and 14 data was replaced by interpolation.
- 2 - All WFOV channel 13 and 14 data was replaced with daily normalized zonal averages.

* The maximum minus the minimum irradiance in a major frame exceeds 20 W/m^2 and/or the major frame contains an observation which is more than 1 W/m^2 from a regression line through the 4 irradiance observations for the channel in the frame. This error check is not performed on solar-blip data and excludes major frames with a status word of 1-6 and 8.

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16. Abstract <p>This document describes in detail the ERB DELMAT algorithms used to correct the wide field-of-view channels (11,12,13 and 14) radiometer data. The computer software and the required operational environment are also delineated. The information and procedures required to maintain the DELMAT program are also described.</p>			
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